



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1916. [Price, 5 or 6 p.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

(Public)

PERSONAL STAFF

APPOINTMENTS

Fort St. George, October 18, 1916.

No. 407.—His Excellency the Governor is pleased to make the following appointment on his personal staff:—

Lord John Ernie Norton, 1-4th Battalion, The Buffs, to be Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor with effect from the afternoon of the 14th October 1916.

LEAVE

Fort St. George, October 21, 1916.

No. 408.—Mr. Robert Hawkins Esq., L.C.S., sanctioned privilege leave and discharge without medical certificate for one year from or after the 21st October 1916, under section 214, 215 and 216 (1) of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE

Fort St. George, October 24, 1916.

No. 409.—Mr. G. M. Robertson, L.C.S., has been granted an extension of extraordinary leave without pay (not on medical grounds) for two months.

PERMITTED TO RETURN

No. 410.—Mr. E. R. Lewis, L.C.S., has been permitted to return to duty.

APPOINTMENTS

Fort St. George, October 18, 1916.

No. 411.—The following appointments are ordered:—
(1) Mr. Frederick John Richards, L.C.S., to be temporary Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department.

- (7) Mr. Juiselua Nath Roy, I.C.S., on relief as acting District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, to act as Collector and District Magistrate, North Arcot.
 (8) W. B. H. T. Fowler, Esq., on relief as Acting District and Sessions Judge, Chittoor, to act as District and Sessions Judge, North Arcot, in relief of Mr. J. B. Roy, I.C.S., and until Mr. P. S. Bandy, I.C.S., returns from leave and takes charge.

POSTING

Port St. George, October 21, 1910.

No. 462.—Mr. Thomas Henry Hill, I.C.S., on return from leave, to the Telegraphy Division of the Madras District.

PROMOTIONS AND REVERSALS

Port St. George, October 21, 1910.

No. 412.—The following acting promotions and reversals of officers of the Indian Civil Service and of the Provincial Civil Service holding "Bard" posts during the month of September 1910 are notified:—

With effect from the 1st September 1910.

Mr. Juiselua Nath Roy to act as District and Sessions Judge, third grade.

With effect from the 2nd September 1910.

Mr. James Birch Brown to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

With effect from the 4th September 1910.

Mr. Ernest Graham to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

Mr. James Birch Brown to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

With effect from the 8th September 1910.

H. B. H. T. Fowler, Esq., on relief as Acting District and Sessions Judge, to act as District and Sessions Judge, second grade.

Mr. David Giuseppe Walker to act as District and Sessions Judge, second grade.

Mr. Arthur Joseph Cargoes to act as District and Sessions Judge, third grade.

With effect from the 16th September 1910.

Mr. David Giuseppe Walker to revert as acting District and Sessions Judge, third grade.

Mr. Arthur Joseph Cargoes to revert as acting District and Sessions Judge, fourth grade.

With effect from the 17th September 1910.

Mr. Edward Hamilton Walker to act as District and Sessions Judge, third grade.

Mr. Juiselua Nath Roy to revert as acting District and Sessions Judge, fourth grade.

Mr. John Hepburn Macgregor to revert as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.

Mr. John Nelson Krishnamoorti to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

Mr. William Ramsey Cusack Colclander to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

With effect from the 17th September 1910.

Mr. Frederick Herbert Henshaw to act as Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.

Mr. John Nelson Krishnamoorti to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.

Mr. William Ramsey Cusack Colclander to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

With effect from the 19th September 1910.

Mr. James Birch Brown to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

With effect from the 19th September 1910.

Mr. Harold Austin Bellamy Tynes to act as Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.

With effect from the 19th September 1910.

Mr. Gilbert Hollishead Ruxford Toulson to revert as acting District and Sessions Judge, fourth grade.

With effect from the 20th September 1910.

Mr. John Nelson Krishnamoorti to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

Mr. James Birch Brown to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

With effect from the 21st September 1910.

Mr. Cecil Howard Cotterill, M.A., to act as Collector and District Magistrate, second grade.

Mr. John Nelson Krishnamoorti to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, first grade.

Mr. James Birch Brown to act as Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

With effect from the 22nd September 1910.

Mr. John Nelson Krishnamoorti to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

Mr. James Birch Brown to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

With effect from the 23rd September 1910.

Mr. Theodore James Tucker to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, second grade.

Mr. William Ramsey Cusack Colclander to revert as acting Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, third grade.

(Ecclesiastical)

LEAVE.

Port St. George, October 18, 1918.

No. 181.—The Venable John Edgar Cox, M.A., *Abbot* of Madras and Co-surveyor of the Diocese, combined privileges leave with full pay on medical certificate for 120 months from the 1st November 1916, or date of departure, under articles 183 and 470 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 182.—Mr. Robert Arthur Jenkins, I.C.S., to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Kurnool, vide Mr. H. E. Bowdell, I.C.S., resigned.

No. 183.—Captain Henry James Cole, to be a Lay Trustee of Christ Church, Melapere, vide Captain A. E. Bowdell, who has left the station.

I. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chaplain-General.

HOME DEPARTMENT

(Judicial)

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Port St. George, October 20, 1918.

No. 570.—Mr. Edward Edmon Williams, Superintendent of Police, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of leave on medical certificate till the 30th November 1918.

RETIREMENTS AND PROMOTIONS.

Port St. George, October 18, 1918.

No. 511.—The following retirements and promotions in the grade of Subordinate Judges are ordered:—

With effect from the 31st July 1918.

M.R. By. Tirumala Sumanada Thangappa Ayyar Arangal, permanent Subordinate Judge, third grade, to be Subordinate Judge, third grade, sub. pro tem.

M.R. By. Kandamuri Krishnamma Acharyar Arangal, Subordinate Judge, third grade, sub. pro tem., to be temporary Subordinate Judge, third grade.

With effect from the 15th August 1918.

M.R. By. Tandana Jiraji Rao Arangal, Subordinate Judge, third grade, sub. pro tem., to be temporary Subordinate Judge, third grade.

With effect from the 15th September 1918.

Mr. Paschal Constantine Lobo, Subordinate Judge, third grade, sub. pro tem., to be temporary Subordinate Judge, third grade.

With effect from the 15th August 1918.

M.R. By. Tirumala Sumanada Thangappa Ayyar Arangal, Subordinate Judge, third grade, sub. pro tem., to be Subordinate Judge, third grade, permanent.

M.R. By. Kandamuri Krishnamma Acharyar Arangal, temporary Subordinate Judge, third grade, to be Subordinate Judge, third grade, sub. pro tem.

With effect from the 15th September 1918.

M.R. By. Mathara Geyala Krishna Rao Arangal, Subordinate Judge, third grade, sub. pro tem., to be Subordinate Judge, third grade, permanent.

M.R. By. Tandana Jiraji Rao Arangal, temporary Subordinate Judge, third grade, to be Subordinate Judge, third grade, sub. pro tem.

No. 512.—This supersedes the orders notified on the 1st August 1918 and the 31st August 1918 on pages 909 and 1045 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 8th August, and the 6th September 1918, respectively, in the matter of the promotions of M.R. By. M. G. Krishna Rao Arangal, T. Jagan Rao Arangal, Kandamuri Krishnamma Acharyar Arangal and Mr. P. C. Lobo.

PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS

Port St. George, October 31, 1918.

No. 513.—The following grade promotions and retirements in the Police Department for the period from the 28th April 1918 to the 17th July 1918 are notified in partial satisfaction of the Judicial Department. Notifications Nos. 513, 505, 192 and 708, dated the 22nd May, the 17th June, the 24th July and the 6th September 1918, respectively, published on pages 1075, 704, 911-72 and 1123 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 8th May, the 6th July, the 1st August and the 17th September 1918, respectively:—

With effect from the 28th April 1918.

Mr. Oliver Ethelbert Widdie to act as Superintendent, fourth grade.

Mr. Harold Gordon Clark to act as Superintendent, fourth grade.

Mr. Edmund Harvey Sullivan, to act as Superintendent, fourth grade.

Mr. Leslie Withers to act as Superintendent, fourth grade.

Port St. George, October 23, 1916.

No. 409.—It is hereby notified that C. Goudastry Madali, Galla of the High Court, has been dismissed and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department of Government service.

Port St. George, October 18, 1916.

No. 410.—The following names of an auditor whose certificate, granted by the Madras Government in accordance with the rules made under section 141 (3) of the Indian Companies Act, 1913, has been renewed, is published for general information:—

Name—M. R. R. N. Ranganathan Svarna

Address—Public Accountant and Auditor, Wandypa, Tuticorin.

Restricted or unrestricted.—Unrestricted.

Permanent or temporary.—Temporary.

Date of expiry after renewal—31st December 1917.

Language, in which the holder is enabled to write—English and Telugu.

F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYAR,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT

(Separate Revenue)

LEASE

Port St. George, October 21, 1916.

No. 51.—Under articles 103, 105, 106 (c) and 108 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. H. R. Brodie, Assistant Commissioner, Salt, Alkali and Customs Department, is granted combined privilege leave and furlough for one year from or after the 10th December 1916.

NOTIFICATION

Port St. George, October 24, 1916.

No. 52.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
Customs.

Calcutta, the 18th October 1915.

No. 5012-W.-II.—The following Order in Council is published for general information:—

AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBER, WHITEHALL.

THE 4th DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1915.

By the Lords of the Majesty's Most Excellent Privy Council.

Whereas it is provided by section 3 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 3 of the Customs and Indirect Revenue Act, 1879, as amended by the Act now in force, which a state of war exists, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas it is provided by section 3 of the Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914, that any Proclamation made under section 3 of the Customs and Indirect Revenue Act, 1879, or whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in force, be varied or added to, whilst a state of war exists, by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade:

And whereas by a Proclamation, dated the 12th day of May 1914, and made under section 3 of the Customs and Indirect Revenue Act, 1879, and section 3 of the Customs and Indirect Revenue Act, 1900, the exportation from the United Kingdom of certain articles in certain or all destinations was prohibited:

And whereas by subsequent Orders in Council the said Proclamation was amended and added to in certain particulars:

And whereas there was this day read at the Board a recommendation from the Board of Trade to the following effect:—

That the Proclamation, dated the 12th day of May 1914, as amended and added to by subsequent Orders in Council, should be further amended by making the following amendments in and addition to the schedule in the same:—

(1) That the following headings should be deleted:—

- (a) Blasting powder;
- (b) Brewer's dried yeast;
- (c) Cloth manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair except khaki woollen or worsted cloth;
- (d) Glazes, Englemann's sherpahs;
- (e) Glazes, with leather palms;
- (f) Gunpowder;
- (g) Gunpowder;
- (h) Gunpowder;
- (i) Gunpowder;
- (j) Gunpowder;
- (k) Gunpowder;
- (l) Gunpowder;
- (m) Gunpowder;
- (n) Gunpowder;
- (o) Gunpowder;
- (p) Gunpowder;
- (q) Gunpowder;
- (r) Gunpowder;
- (s) Gunpowder;
- (t) Gunpowder;
- (u) Gunpowder;
- (v) Gunpowder;
- (w) Gunpowder;
- (x) Gunpowder;
- (y) Gunpowder;
- (z) Gunpowder;

Provided and enacts that any and all laws, orders, regulations, and by-laws, made or made for, the following:—

(a) Gunpowder and dynamite;

(b) Gunpowder, dynamite, nitro-cellulose, nitro-glycerine, and nitro-cellulose, manufactured wholly or partly of wool;

(A) Such goods, the following:—

- Fine:*
- (a) *Starches soluble;*
 - (b) *Waxes, animal and vegetable (except carnauba), and composite waxes;*
 - (c) *Wool, raw (sheep's and lamb's) and mixture thereof;*
- (2) That the following headings should be added:—
- (a) *Alumina;*
 - (b) *Blacking powder;*
 - (c) *Books and sheets, other than heavy books for use;*
 - (d) *Felt, carpets and carpet tops;*
 - (e) *Gloves made wholly or partly of leather;*
 - (f) *Gymnastic aerial apparatus;*
 - (g) *Gravel, the following articles of:—*
 - Bricks;*
 - Marble in tiles;*
 - (h) *Gravel in bags;*
 - (i) *Handkerchiefs;*
 - (j) *Hats, animal, and tops, soles, mixtures, waxes, and paper thereof;*
 - (k) *Iron wire;*
 - (l) *Iron wire rods;*
 - (m) *Leathers, not otherwise prohibited;*
 - (n) *Leather, sole;*
 - (o) *Leaves and stems which may be used as food for man, the following:—*
 - (i) *Apples, pears and figs;*
 - (p) *Seaweed, stoneware, pottery, stoneware jacks, socks, men's gloves and underwear manufactured wholly or partly of wool;*
 - (q) *Shoemakers' tools, the following:—*
 - Axle;*
 - Awl, bone;*
 - Chisels, hand sold 6 inches by 1 inch;*
 - Files, steel;*
 - Hammers, single and double head;*
 - Iron, square, glazing, lap, and wheel and walet;*
 - Knives;*
 - Nippers, cutting;*
 - Pliers;*
 - Plugs, split;*
 - Punches, spring;*
 - Raps;*
 - Self puncher, common and utility;*
 - (r) *Such goods, the following:—*
 - Fine, other than elsewhere's and fine;*
 - (s) *Such items, elsewhere;*
 - (t) *Starches soluble;*
 - (u) *Tanned manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair, except black wools or waxes or wool;*
 - (v) *Unbleached wool, taken and into forms;*
 - (w) *Waxes, animal, mineral, and vegetable (except carnauba) and composite waxes;*
 - (x) *Woolen gloves and hosiery not otherwise prohibited;*
 - (y) *Woolen underwear not otherwise prohibited;*
 - (z) *Wool, raw, and mixture thereof;*
 - (aa) *Wool;*

(3) That on and after the 1st day of October 1915, the exportation of "wax bags" should be prohibited to all destinations.

(4) That on and after the 1st day of October 1915, the heading "(a) Bags and sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags)" should be deleted and there be substituted therefor the heading "(a) Bags, wrappers or sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except paper bags) other than wax bags, waxes or waxes in which no substance of goods to be shipped for exportation; and are allowed by the Commissioner of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such carriage."

Now, therefore, Their Lordships, having taken the said recommendation into consideration, are pleased to order, and it is hereby enacted, that the same be approved.

Witness the Commissioners of His Majesty's Customs and Excise, the Director of the War Trade Department, and all other persons whom it may concern, are to take notice and govern themselves accordingly.

ALFRED STUBBS,

By W. H. H.—In execution of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export Goods Act, 1907 (XII of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following notice and order shall be made in this Department Notification No. 4015-W, H, dated the 22nd September 1915, viz:—

A Notice.

Chas. Mackay and Sons Company, Limited,
 Jamaica, M., Min., Division,
 Es. Long Company, Jamaica,
 Molesey, H. J. (A. E. Molesey & Co. Jamaica),
 Molesey and Sons, Jamaica,
 Molesey & Sons, Jamaica, S. B. Molesey, H. J.,
 Taro and Company, Jamaica.

Abstracts.

For the entry "British Mining and Industrial Company, Limited, Electric" and "British Mining and Industrial Company."

No. 5961-W.-II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1913 (XI of 1913), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions and alterations shall be made to this Department Notification No. 1718 W.-II, dated the 12th August 1913, viz:—

Abstracts.

Argentina.

Guan, Pedro, Comodoro Flamarín, Territory of Chubut.
Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Marítima "Kosmos").
Peters y Val, Alberto 1251-55, Buenos Aires.

Chile.

Fuerlich, Marcos, Osorno.
Solarte & Company, Osorno.

Colombia.

AO Cytharus, Porto Alegre.
Bauer, Walter F., Rua General Camara 94, Rio de Janeiro; and Smith, Pernambuco.
Bos, J. G., & Company, Rua 3 de Setembro 101, Porto Alegre.
Deutsch Süd-Amerikanische Telegraphen Gesellschaft A.G., Rua de Assembleia, 8; Rua General Camara 45, Rio de Janeiro; and Pernambuco.
Foguer, Hugo, Porto Alegre.
Glatier, Porto Alegre.
Kupinski, Joseph, Rua das Flores 62, Rio de Janeiro.
Lima, Teófilo Honório (Barragão & Company), Para.
Nelson, Hugo, Porto Alegre.
Pereira, R., & Company, Rio de Janeiro.
Schmidt & Koenig, Rua José Bonifácio 46, Rua Paula; Rua das Flores 43, Rio de Janeiro.
Schwartz, J., Porto Alegre.
Suzar & Schindler Walter, Rio de Janeiro; Bahia; Porto Alegre and Rio Paulo.
Viana da Mota, Francisco, Rio de Janeiro.

Cuba.

Gruetkeff, A. & O., Havana.
Kosmos Steamship Line, (Agencia Marítima "Kosmos").
Smith, Charles Dudley (cf. A. & O. Gruetkeff), Havana.

Costa Rica.

Kosmos Steamship Line (Agencia Marítima "Kosmos").

Denmark.

Kosmos Steamship Line, (Agencia Marítima "Kosmos").

Greece.

Tiflop, Vitor, & Pedro, Salónica.
Bacharof, Alexander, & Company (Alexander Bacharof & Athanasios Papathanasoulis), 24
Sofiam Street, Athens.

Ireland and Ford Islands.

Brown, Edw. M., Ballykirk, Ireland.
Browne Pender, Ballykirk, Ireland.
Erasmus Oil & Grease Factory, Erasmus, Ireland.
Greenebaum, A., Templemore, Ballykirk, Ireland.
Thomson, H. Th. & Co., Ballykirk, Ireland; and Thurston, Fines Islands.

Japan.

Doh, Meguro, Honmachi Station 122, Aoyama, Tokyo.
Hether, Y., Saito-Dori, Yokohama.
Ichikawa, Kiyoko, 14 Shikawa, Edamachi, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo.

Lithuania.

Deutsche Lithuan Bank

Marocco.

Kendhart, Antonio Lopez, Fez, Morocco.

Netherlands.

Bells, H. de la, de Jan van der Heydenstraat 5, Amsterdam.
Rotterdamse Handels Maatschappij (Foreign Trading Company), Hoogstraet 44, Rotterdam.

Bauer & Company, Dam 2, 4, Amsterdam.
"H. K. van der Meer," Great Pierstraat 7, Amsterdam.
Dijk, J. P. M. van, Derkshuis Laan 16, Rotterdam.
Graafman, A. W. M., & Koff, J. H., Polderstraat 59, Rotterdam.
Kraemer's Handelsmaatschappij, S. V., (Remise S. G. Kantmann) Prinsengracht 61, Rotterdam.
Lee, J. Van der, & Company, Grinneg Waal 15, Amsterdam; and Rotterdam.
O'Brien, J. M. G., Kerkweg 79, Amsterdam.
Quinn, J., Pieter de Woudestraat 11 and Prinsengracht 265, Amsterdam.
Van der Burg & Company, Willemstraat 11, Rotterdam.
Dijkshof, W. E. van, Willemstraat 25, Rotterdam.
Schmitz Heij, Molendijk 25, Rotterdam.
Sierenburg, J. L., Vrijheidstraat 26-27, Rotterdam.

Netherland East India

Lombard, J., Medan.

Norway

Guthromsen, O., Oslo Guthromsen & Skjold, 4, Christiania.
 Hagen, Jonas Heringstad 4, 112, Christiania.
 Hagen, Nils, A.D., Heringstad 4, 112, Christiania.
 Viking Canning Company, Lunder, A.D., Kopervik near Bergen.

Persia

Haj, Ghafar Ali & Haj Muhammad Haj, Shikhsal & Son, Basrah.

Persia

Kassan Steamship Lines/Agents Mullins, "Kassan" Co.

Philippine Islands

Amoroso, Rosina, Manila.

Borneo Beer, Manila.

La Florida Cigar Factory, P. O. Box 216, and Office 2, Manila.

Manila Drop Company, Manila.

Meyer, Horvick, Manila.

Valgrin, Rudolf, Manila.

Spain

Duran, Carlos, Atucha 122, Madrid.

Figueroa, Manuel, Zamora.

Hoyos (La) Alonso, Vialmont 25, Barcelona.

Lombard, Andre, Rosiero 5, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

Pérez, Salvador, Trinidad Grand 22, Malaga.

Rodriguez, Andres Alonzo, Rosiero 5, Santa Cruz de Tenerife.

Sergues Barreiros de Salsolera et de Palma, Palma, Salsolera Salsolera.

Sosa, Juan, Zamora.

Tapia, Juan, Zamora.

Werner, J., 5 Company (Euse, Johnson, & Max Werner), 2 rue del tel 2, Madrid.

Switzerland

Telegraph, Carlo, Montevideo.

*Thailand**Thailand*

Vagel, F. W., & Company, Calle Delora 147, Banco Alora

Turkey

Allingworth, Antonio de, Rua 18 de Mayo 25, Para.

Baptista de Merguado Baptista e Souza, Para.

Baptista & Souza, Para.

Officer Viana Cavallero.

Rosa Neves & Company, Fierrospola.

Tobacco & Company, Rua 7 de Fevereiro 172, Porto Alegre.

Ukraine

Sociedad Ingenieros y Arquitectos Unidos, Santiago.

Ukraine

Morris, Simon, Kanto.

Ukraine

Amoroso, Rosina, Manila.

Borneo Beer, Manila.

Maynard, Robert Old Street, London.

Netherland East India

Pharman Brothers Ltd Loughavore, Dublin.

Talia, Scholze & Company, Hamburg.

Philippine Islands

Yates, E. S. & Company, Maricao 5, Manila.

Yates, J.

Spain

A.P. Josep Dura, Vergara 16-17, Barcelona.

Clark, Jose Viquez, Banco Para 22, Cádiz.

Garcia, Josep, Vergara 22-23, Barcelona.

Garcia, Jose, Alicante.

Pérez, Salvador, Santa Cruz de Tenerife 2, Barcelona.

Rosa Neves & Company, Fierrospola 14, Barcelona.

Wish, Robert, Calle Sevilla 5, Madrid.

Sweden

Banks and Gaming (A.D.), Hjalmar, 4, Madrid; Gustafson and Tied.

United States of America

Electric Elevator Gas Company, The, Buffalo Avenue, and Union Street, Niagara Falls; and

75 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Greenwood & Company, 28, Wall Street, New York City.

Hudson, Michael (of the Electric Elevator Gas Company).

VARIATIONS IN LAW

Corrections in the names and alterations in and additions to addresses of the persons or firms whose names have been already published on the respective dates shown in the margin are made as under:—

Denmark

Aug. 24th, 1914. Seefelt, Alfred, Strandg. 138, Vindusholmst 41, and Borne, Copenhagen.
June 26th, 1914. Høuse, O. Hise, Lørdens Company, Limited, Kjøpmannsgade 4, Copenhagen.

Japan

May 24th, 1914. Suzuki, F., Machi, 4 Nishikawaya-chō, Minchōhishiki, Tokyo; and 41 Kyo-machi, Kobe.

Netherlands East India

May 24th, 1914. Adler Wassink (Morris Adler), Soerabaya.

Norway

June 26th, 1914. Forneside Føddeseths A/S, Serpberg and Strømgade 24, Christiansand, 3
Feb. 26th, 1914. Müller, E. D., Klippingsdal 8, Christiania.

Peru

May 19th, 1914. Endowing, C. & Company, Urcoshi 400, Lima.

Spain

August 24th, 1914. Basso, Emilio Belin, Calle Arucas 128 and 141, Calle Francisco 173, Barcelona.
June 14th, 1914. Basilio, Antonio, Trinidad Street 7, Malaga.

Sweden

August 24th, 1914. Ekman, Adolf (Partner of Ekman & Company).
Do. Christens, Elgg & Company, Malmö.

No. 2634-W. II.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1914 (XII of 1914), the Governor General in Council is pleased to prohibit the bringing by sea, or by land into British India, whether by the several ports or otherwise, of all goods from Abyssinia, Argentina, the Azores, Belgium, Brazil, the Canary Islands, the Cape Verde Islands, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dutch West Indies, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Liberia, Madras, Malaya, Mexico, Monaco, the Netherlands East and West Indies, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, the Philippine Islands, Portuguese East and West Africa, San Salvador, Spain, Spanish West Africa, Uruguay and Venezuela, unless certificates of interest in the form prescribed in the annexed schedule are presented to the Customs Collector at the port of import in respect of such goods.

Provided that

(1) a single certificate may be used to cover any number of parcels of goods shipped to the same consignee at the same vessel at the same time for the same port;

(2) nothing in this notification shall apply to

(a) goods imported for the use of Government departments;

(b) goods imported under a general or special licence granted by the Governor-General in pursuance of the Trading with the Enemy Proclamation No. 2, or amended and extended by subsequent Proclamations, except so far as a certificate of origin may be required by the conditions of the licence itself;

(c) goods imported from an allied country by way of a neutral country or a through bill of lading or by through postal parcel;

(d) goods consigned for transshipment to other parts of the British Empire where the system of certificates of interest is in force, or carried forward in the same vessel to foreign ports;

(e) items for personal and household effects of persons entering the country;

(f) goods shipped for India on or before the 26th September 1914.

(3) the Customs-Collector may, in his discretion, and if he sees no reason for suspecting that the goods have originated from an enemy territory, allow delivery of any goods imported from the above mentioned countries, even if accompanied by certificates of interest on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct;

(4) the Customs-Collector, in his discretion, may

(a) detain goods in respect of which a certificate of interest has been duly furnished, pending the production of such further evidence of interest as he may consider satisfactory; or

(b) release such goods on condition that the importer executes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or furnishes a deposit to the like amount which shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct.

(It releases such goods on condition that the importer furnishes a bond to the amount of three times the value of the goods for the due production of the prescribed documents within a period to be specified in the bond, or, inasmuch as deposit in the like amount shall be liable to forfeiture if the said documents are not produced within such period as the Customs-Collector may direct.)

BONDING

Form of Certificate of Origin and Bond.

I, _____ hereby certify that Mr. _____ (Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant, Trader, etc.), residing at _____ in this town, has declared before me that the merchandise designated herein, which is to be shipped from this town to _____ assigned to (a) _____ (Manufacturer, Merchant, etc.), has not been produced or manufactured in enemy territory; that no person who is an enemy, or is treated as an enemy under any law or proclamation for the time being in force relating to trading with the enemy or dealing with trading with persons of enemy nationality or association, has any interest in such merchandise; and that he has produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in good form.

Number and description of cases.	Mark and number.	Weight or quantity.	Weight value. (b)	Contents.	Name of producer or manufacturer. (c)

This certificate is valid only for a period of not more than (d) _____ days from the date hereof, and for not more than (e) _____

(Signed) _____

(Signed) _____

(Signature of person shipping.)

(Signature of Consular Authority
duly empowered to do so.)

(Consular Fee Stamp.)

- (a) If desired, the word "unless" may be inserted here instead of the words of the producer or dealer.
- (b) Value in money may be left blank if desired.
- (c) Have exact number of steps to which certificate is valid.
- (d) Have exact quantity or weight.
- (e) This return may be left blank at the request of the defendant; but the name of the producer or manufacturer must be inserted in appropriate document, issued at the same time by the Consular Office, which will only be supplied by the Customs authorities at the port of importation. The separate document may be either a letter from the Consular Office enclosed in copy of the certificate itself containing the necessary particulars.
- In the case of the following articles, however, the producer or exporter must not accompany his certificate with the certificate of the separate document; in such cases the words "I have produced to my satisfaction invoices or other trustworthy documents in good form" in the text of the certificate may be replaced by the words "I am satisfied that such is the case."
- (f) All returns in respect of which certificates of origin and invoice, though not required under this Act, are issued at the special request of the importer.
- (g) Articles.
- | | |
|--|---|
| Almonds. | Citrus fruits and seedling material. |
| Bacon. | Citrus seed (germinated). |
| Bones. | Citrus seed. |
| Canned. | Citrus pulp. |
| Cat litter oil. | Citrus pulp, etc. |
| Cocoa Beans. | Essential oils. |
| Kidney oil. | Essential oils (including castor). |
| Essays, pens, and stationery articles. | Essays. |
| Essential oils of various kinds. | Essays' skins. |
| Fish oil. | Essays. |
| Grains. | Essays. |
| Grains. | Essays, seed and other seedling material. |
| Grains. | Essays. |
| Grains, seeds and other seedling material. | Essays' skins of various kinds. |
| Grains. | Essays (other than, etc.). |

(h) The Consular Authority will stamp all certificates in a prescribed form with the words—

"The goods described above are hereby certified to be of the origin or provenance of the goods which means liable to seizure if they should prove to be manufactured by the competitor British industry in the enemy's hands."

(i) In the case of goods partially produced or manufactured in enemy territory, certificates will only be granted, and stamped, when not more than 25 per cent of the value of the finished article is due to enemy labour or material. The proportion of value derived from such enemy production or manufacture should be stated in the certificate. The proportion should be indicated, not less than the value given of the finished goods in duty, but upon the value delivered at the place of manufacture, including cost of making and freight to India.

(j) In the case of Belgian goods the certificate should state that the goods have been produced or manufactured in Belgium, or that less than 10 per cent of their value is due to enemy labour or material, and that the remaining value is derived from the value of the finished goods in duty, but upon the value delivered at the place of manufacture, including cost of making and freight to India.

(k) In the case of Belgian goods the certificate should state that the goods have been produced or manufactured in Belgium, or that less than 10 per cent of their value is due to enemy labour or material, and that the remaining value is derived from the value of the finished goods in duty, but upon the value delivered at the place of manufacture, including cost of making and freight to India.

(l) In the case of Belgian goods the certificate should state that the goods have been produced or manufactured in Belgium, or that less than 10 per cent of their value is due to enemy labour or material, and that the remaining value is derived from the value of the finished goods in duty, but upon the value delivered at the place of manufacture, including cost of making and freight to India.

L. DATIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

(Legislative)

NOTIFICATIONS

Colombo, August 23, 1916.

No. 25.—The Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George will meet in the Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday the 2nd November 1916.

9. Under rule 47 of the rules for the conduct of business at meetings of the Legislative Council, persons desirous of admission to the Council Chamber during the sittings should apply to the Secretary to the Council through a member of the Council; the application should reach the Secretary by Friday the 18th November 1916 at latest.

C. G. GODDARD,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT

EXTENSION OF LEAVE

Port St. George, October 21, 1916.

No. 467.—Under article 350 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. W. C. Hart, Extra Assistant Commissioner of Forests, is granted privilege leave for three weeks in continuation of other months' privilege leave already granted him by the Board of Revenue.

POSTINGS

Port St. George, October 18, 1916.

No. 468.—The following postings of Deputy collectors are ordered:—
Muhammad Karamullah Farooki Sahib Daudani, on completion of settlement training, to general duty, Madras.

Port St. George, October 19, 1916.

M.S. Ry. Malyala Venkatesa Nayudu Garu, on return from leave, to general duty, Vengaloor.

M.S. Ry. Telugu N. Venkatesha Rao Avaragol, on completion of settlement training, to general duty, Trichinopoly.

NOTIFICATIONS

Colombo, October 6, 1916.

No. 469.—It is hereby notified that the services of Government Magazine Parkashanath, late temporary Photo-Lithographer, Central Survey Office, Madras, have been dispensed with and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department under Government.

Colombo, October 2, 1916.

No. 462.—His Excellency the Governor in Council notifies under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882 that it is proposed to constitute the area described in the schedule below a "reserved forest" under the Act.

SCHEDULE

Block.	Village.	Number of Block.	Name of Block.	Location and boundaries.
Block 1.	Disampur.	134	Kannappal area.	In the Disampur taluk between Pottichal and Kannappal reserved forests.

EXPLANATION.

Further.—Starting from the north-east corner of the Kannappal reserved forest, in the right bank of the Disampur river, the line runs north and across the river to a point on its left bank situated about sixteen miles east-north-west of the right-hand corner of the Pottichal reserved forest.

Line and south-west corner of the line runs along the left bank of the Disampur river, which is also the western boundary of the Pottichal reserved forest to the point at which the eastern boundary joins the river and crosses that point.

West.—Crosses the line runs across the Disampur river to the junction of the Disampur and Kannappal rivers on the right bank. Thence the line runs along the right bank to the starting point.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council under clause (5) of the same section appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Disampur, for the time being, to be the Forest Settlement Officer (I) to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by or alleged to exist in favour of any person in or over the land comprised within the boundaries mentioned above or of any alleged right in regard to any forest produce of such land and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in Chapter II of the Act. The Governor in Council under section 4 of the Act appoints the District Forest Officer, North Salen, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the inquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the Act appoints the Collector of Salen, for the time being, to keep accounts from the orders of the Forest Settlement Officer, under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act.

For St. George, October 24, 1906.

No. 470.—The following notification of the Government of India is published:—

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Faridkot.

October 24, 1906.

No. 413-III.—With reference to rule 3, clause (2) of the rules published with the notification of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 1508-E, dated 25th July 1905, the Government of Punjab have approved the Hon'ble Mr. R. A. Gosselin, LL.B., Comptroller and Auditor-General, to be a member of the Board of Management of the Indian People's Finance Trust in place of the Hon'ble Mr. G. W. M. Hudson, LL.B., resigned.

For St. George, October 23, 1906.

No. 471.—Under section 17 of the Madras Proprietary Estates Village Service Act, 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council directs that the re-instatement of village service status in the eighteen proprietary villages specified in the schedule hereto annexed, and the payment of money salaries to the establishments of the said villages shall take effect from 1st January 1917.

SCHEDULE.

Chingle district, Chingle taluk.

Names of villages.	Names of villages.
1. Vengayamparam (apayaram).	10. Kallipparampal.
2. Adichikannamparam.	11. Pongal.
3. Thiruvithipparam.	12. Kallikannamparam apayaram.
4. Kalliparam Chingayparampal.	13. Kalliparampal.
5. Kalliparampal.	14. Kalliparampal.
6. Kalliparam Chingayparampal.	15. Kalliparampal.
7. Palur.	16. Kalliparampal.
8. Kalliparampal.	17. Kalliparampal.
9. Kalliparampal.	18. Kalliparampal.

October 4, 1906.

No. 472.—His Excellency the Governor in Council notifies, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act of 1885, that it is proposed to constitute the area described in the schedule below a "sanctuary forest" under the Act.

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Village.	Name of land.	Description.
Trichinopoly.	Madurai.	Chingle Taluk.	Chingle Taluk.	<p>1. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>2. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>3. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>4. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>5. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>6. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>7. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>8. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>9. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>10. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>11. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>12. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>13. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>14. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>15. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>16. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>17. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p> <p>18. The land known as Chingle Taluk is situated in the north-east corner of the Taluk of Chingle Taluk, and is bounded by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the north, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the south, by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the east, and by the Taluk of Chingle Taluk to the west.</p>

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, under clause (2) of the same section, appoints the Revenue District Officer, Madurai, for the time being, to be the Forest Settlement Officer (1) to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of any person or over the land comprised within the boundaries mentioned above or of any alleged right in regard to any forest produce on such land and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in Chapter II of the Act. The Governor in Council under section 4 of the Act appoints the District Forest Officer, Trichinopoly, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the inquiry.

4. His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the Act, appoints the Collector of Trichinopoly for the time being to hear appeals from orders of the Forest Settlement Officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Fort St. George, October 21, 1915.

Under section 1, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 640 of an acre, in the name, a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of village site in Loddipalli, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Headquarters Deputy Collector, Kurnool, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Headquarters Deputy Collector, Kurnool, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with as many particulars as possible, with survey or boundary marks.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Kurnool District, District Mohils, Loddipalli village.			
Dist., Dep. S. No. 104.	Editha Chinnappa...	Field and road, No. 45; with, No. 51; with, No. 52 and 53.	about 6-10

J. F. REDFORD,

Joint Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

PROMOTIONS

Fort St. George, October 20, 1915.

With effect from 7th September 1915, viz M.E.P. Perumathan Agaraswamy, Yankatanna, Ayer Arungal, Sub-Engineer, third grade, and Temporary Assistant Engineer, on leave on medical certificate.

M.E.P. Talapat Sivali Ayyangar Sivaswami Ayyangar Arungal, from Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, and Temporary Assistant Engineer, to Sub-Engineer, third grade, and Temporary Assistant Engineer, temporary rank.

M.E.P. Venkateswami Rajagopala Achari Sivaswami Achari Arungal, from Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, to Sub-Engineer, fourth grade, temporary rank.

M.E.P. Yankatanna Sivaswami Ayyar, from Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, to Sub-Engineer, fifth grade, temporary rank.

M.E.P. Anantakrishna Ayyar Sivaswami Ayyar Arungal, from Supervisor, first grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer, to Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, temporary rank.

S. D. MURRAY,

Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

ERRATUM

Fort St. George, October 19, 1915.

In the notification regarding acquisition of land in Old Anni village, Chinglayet taluk, Chingleput district, published on page 1379 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 3rd October 1915—For "Do. No. 391 S A" occurring in the last line of the last sentence of the schedule.

Read "Do. No. 391-S A".

T. F. MORGAN,

Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Chingleput Branch).

NOTIFICATIONS

Fort St. George, October 14, 1915.

Under section 1, sub-section (c) of the Madras Public-Works and Private-Money Act, 1910, as amended by Madras Act I of 1904 and VII of 1913, His Excellency the Governor in Council resolves that on the expiration of the Act the Deputy Public Works Engineer or other incumbents of like capacity.

Fort St. George, October 14, 1915.

Mr. H. G. Jackson, Assistant Engineer, was attached to the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation from the 1st to the 14th May 1915, inclusive.

It is hereby notified that A. Rajagopal Nayudu, late assistant, Public Works Superintendent, Madras, has been dismissed from the Government service, and that he is ineligible for re-employment in any department under Government.

S. D. MURRAY,

Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Fort St. George, October 18, 1915.

Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act I of 1894, the Executive Engineer the Government of Madras withdrew from the acquisition of 47½ of an acre of land comprised in Nos. 178 I A and 178-1 A of Villenim, Madras District, which was declared to be required for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a Mahomedan Elementary school (vide notification, dated 26th April 1913 at page 403 of Part I of Fort St. George Gazette, dated 26 May 1913).

W. D. MOLESWORTH,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Dummond, October 9, 1915.

The following draft notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred by Madras Act II of 1910 as amended by Act V of 1914 are published for information, and notice is hereby given that they will be taken into consideration on or after the 1st January 1917.

Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with reference to the draft before the date fixed as above will receive due consideration.

Deputy Collector.

(3)

Under section 4 of the Madras Canals and Public Works Act (Act II of 1890), the Governor in Council hereby declares the following types of navigation in the Madras district to be subject to the provisions of the said Act from the 1st February 1917:—

- (1) From Harvey to Arkidol, via the Elands river, Elands' canal and the Mattak river.
- (2) From Rodgers to the Rappan river, via the Cotta, Agalaperu and Kumpu rivers, the Cooty canal and the Kelay canal.
- (3) From Venu to Ponnani, via the Veyr and Ponnani rivers.
- (4) From Ponnani to Ala, via the Cooty canal and the connected waterways.
- (5) The Kaveri canal in British Ceylon.
- (6) From Irakkur to Arkidol via Balapattan river.
- (7) From Elands to Rappan via the Rappan river.

(4)

Under section 2 of the Madras Canals and Public Works Act (Act II of 1890), as amended by Act V of 1914, the Governor in Council hereby exempts from the operation of the said section all vessels using the canals in the district of Madras except customs and motor-vessels.

(5)

Under section 9 of the Madras Canals and Public Works Act (Act II of 1890), the Governor in Council makes the following rates of fees for licenses for, and registration of, vessels using the canals in the district of Madras as which they are licensed to ply under notification (iv) (1) (a) below, and the following rates of tolls to be paid by vessels using the said canals:—

- (a) License fee.—For each license for a steamer or motor vessel, Rs. 10 per ton of registered tonnage (parts of a ton equal to or over half a ton to be charged as a ton).
- (b) Registration fee.—For each registration for a steamer or motor-vessel, licensed for personal use, Rs. 10.

(c) Tolls.—At the Poyyah lock at the Karapavulu toll station on the Cooty canal in Ceylon:—

For each boat, before or carrying passengers	..	..	..	5 annas.
For each boat empty with not more than two boatmen	..	..	..	1 anna.
For each tug of timber with the tugmen necessary to float it	..	..	..	1 ..
For each tug of boatmen	..	..	..	5 annas.

At the Ayer and Orumayyer toll stations:—

For each boat	..	..	..	5 ..
For each boat laden or carrying passengers	..	..	..	5 ..
For each boat empty with not more than two boatmen	..	..	..	1 anna.

Note.—The above tolls are leviable on each passage through the lock or past the toll-stations.

(6)

Under section 16 of the Madras Canals and Public Works Act (Act II of 1890), the Governor in Council makes the following rules in respect of the canals in the district of Madras:—

- (1) Every steamer or motor-vessel using the canals shall be licensed or registered by the Collector, in consultation with the Executive Engineer.
- Vessels registered shall be subject to the same rules and regulations as those for which licenses are taken out, so far as they are applicable.

Vessels intended only for the personal use of the owners and not employed in carrying goods, passengers or passengers for purposes of trade may be registered. All other steam or motor-vessels shall be licensed.

- (2) The license shall run from the date of issue to the 1st March following.

- (3) The license shall specify:—

- (a) the name or name thereof which the vessel may use
- (b) the maximum speed at which the vessel may travel on the canals or on any part thereof.
- (c) the maximum load which the vessel may carry discharging between passengers and cargo.
- (d) the carrying capacity and the crew which the vessel shall carry.
- (e) the lights which the vessel shall exhibit between sunset and sunrise, and
- (f) any other conditions to the Collector, on the advice of the Executive Engineer, may think fit to prescribe.

(4) A copy of the license shall be exhibited publicly on the vessel; and a copy shall also at all times be carried by the navigating officer in charge of the vessel, and shall be shown on demand by any Quasi-officer of the Public Works Department, any Police Officer not below the rank of a Sub-Inspector, or any Magistrate.

(5) Licensed vessels shall be liable to inspection at any time on the order of the Executive Engineer, or the Collector.

(6) The Collector may suspend or cancel a license at any time for any breach of any of its conditions, and the person responsible for the breach shall be liable to the penalties prescribed under section 12 of this Act.

The Executive Engineer may suspend a license for a limited period or pending the orders of the Collector, who may extend the said license on the conditions of the license to the Collector, under whose orders the said license of the vessel will be made.

(7) Lights—Vessels along any of the lines of navigation specified in the notification published under section 4 of the Act shall exhibit the following lights between sunset and sunrise:—

Vessels.	When moving.	When anchored.
Steamers and motor-vessels ..	One clear white light on the upper deck. One hull's eye light red light 8" diameter on the port or left side. One hull's eye light green light 8" diameter on the star board or right side.	One clear white light at not less than 5 feet above the water level and so placed that it shall be visible fore and aft.

Note.—The two hull's eye lights shall be so placed and fitted that both may be visible only from a point directly ahead of the vessel and so as not to be obscured by any of the fittings, masts or funnels. Subject to these provisions, the lights may be placed in the front as well as on the top of the cabin at the stern of the vessel over the bow or on supports specially provided for the purpose.

Vessels.	When moving.	When anchored.
All vessels not propelled by steam or motor.	One clear white light on the fore and fixed not less than 2 feet above the water-level. One clear white light in the general course or inside.	One clear white light at not less than 2 feet above the water level and so placed that it shall be visible fore and aft.

Rifts	One clear white light at each end.	One clear white light at each motor across.
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Provided that the Collector may exempt, in any specified instance, any vessel or class of vessels from any obligation in this rule.

(8) The following rules and restrictions shall apply to—

(a) the Coastal coast.

(b) the Schwan's coast.

(c) the Kavaratti coast.

(d) No steamers or motor-vessels shall navigate these coasts.

(9) No vessel or raft more than 12 feet in breadth or drawing more than 2 feet of water when loaded shall navigate these coasts.

(10) No vessel or raft shall be navigated without one person at least on board competent to steer and manage her and acquainted with the rules regulating the navigation of the coasts. No vessel or raft shall be or be left without a person on board capable of taking care of her or between sunset and sunrise without exhibiting one white light not less than 2 feet above water level and visible both fore and aft.

(11) Vessels or rafts going north shall keep out of the way of vessels or rafts going south; a vessel or raft overtaking another shall keep out of its way.

(12) All vessels or rafts under sail shall lower their sails when passing through a narrow strait, lock or flood gate.

Provided that the Collector may, for special reasons, exempt any vessel from any of these restrictions temporarily.

(13) The Collector may from time to time notify that no vessel shall be moored, or that no cargo shall be loaded or unloaded at passengers except at landing at any point or part of a canal, except at specified places. Such notifications may be made applicable only to vessels carrying certain classes of goods.

(14) The Collector may from time to time notify that navigation shall be suspended temporarily between specified dates on any coast or part of a coast.

(15) A copy of these navigation rules in English and Tamil shall be kept at each toll station and shall be available for reference by vessels and boatsmen.

Printed copies of these navigation rules in English or in the Tamil shall be obtainable from the Collector on payment of 2 annas. A copy of any navigation order issued by the Collector under clause (7) and (8) will be furnished to each toll station on the coast affected which will be open to perusal by boatsmen at those.

(16) Inspection of vessels.—(a) The application for an original license of a steam vessel shall be made by the owner to the Executive Engineer at least two calendar months before the license is required. In making such application the owner shall give the name and address of the person to whom notice of inspection of the vessel should be given.

(b) The inspection of the hull and the machinery of a steam vessel shall be made by the Executive Engineer or any person deputed by him within fifteen days of the receipt of the application.

(c) As soon as possible after each inspection the Executive Engineer shall, if the hull and the machinery be in good condition, give notice to the Senior Inspector of boats, boatsmen and boatmen, stating the name of vessel and its owner, the place where it should be inspected and the name and address of the person to whom the notice of inspection should be given.

(d) On receipt of such notice the Inspector shall arrange to fix a date for inspection which shall be within thirty days of the receipt and shall give the owner or the person named by him, fourteen days' notice of his intention to inspect, stating what preparations should be made for his inspection.

(e) If, on each inspection, the Inspector is satisfied that the vessel is in good condition, he shall issue to the Executive Engineer the vessel's certificate to that effect, specifying the name and address of the person to whom the vessel may be worked and the period for which such certificate shall be in force.

(f) The Executive Engineer or any officer empowered by him will forward the Senior Inspector's certificate to the Collector, within a week after its receipt, who will grant a certificate of license to the vessel.

[illegible]

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Tuluvarin, and may be obtained at any time during office hours.

Keywords:

[illegible]

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule is reserved for the use of the said land must also be needed for a public purpose, to-wit: for the Toronto-Vanderburgh Railway line, and under section 10 of the same Act, the Executive Officer, Toronto, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

4. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Tinnevely, and may be consulted at any time during office hours.

RESULTS

Description of land, wet or dry, state or general, with allusion to general character.	Name of water discharge.	Boundaries of the land reported to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Thames River, Twenty-third, Fifty-second streets.			
Genl. Sec. 34-3-1.	16. S. Pleasantville Hundred ..	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	2000
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E.	0-03
Do. Sec. 34-3-1.	Do.	North, Sec. 32 E.; east, Sec. 32 E.; south, Sec. 32 E.; west, Sec. 32 E	

C. MARSHALL,
District Secretary in Cornwall, F.W.D.

Eur. J. Surrog. October 5th, 1958.

Under section 8, Art I of 1895, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 628 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a docks to 845-05 of Knudsen; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Knudsen, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take note for the attention of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Kandahar, and may be consulted at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, open or planted, with survey or planned boundary.	Name of owner or occupier.	Section and the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Palmer district, Kaitake Island, Kaitake sub-division.</i>			
Dry, S. No. 101-3 E.	Palmer-McIntyre, James.	Kaitake, S. No. 101; west, C. No. 101-3 A; south, E. No. 101-3 E; west, S. No. 101-3.	4000 sq ft

Port St. George, October 16, 1916.

Under section 5, Act 1 of 1901, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11-025 acres, be the same in whole or in part, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for acquisition of Government buildings; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Comacoe, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Comacoe, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or planted, with survey or planned boundary.	Name of owner or occupier.	Section of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Palmer district, Comacoe sub-division, Kaitake sub-division.</i>			
Dry, S. No. 101.	Palmer District, Palmer-McIntyre, James.	North, S. No. 101 of Comacoe; south, S. No. 101, west, S. No. 101.	400 sq ft
<i>Palmer district, Comacoe sub-division, Kaitake sub-division.</i>			
Swampy, planted, S. No. 101-3 E.	Palmer District, Palmer-McIntyre, James.	North, S. No. 101; west, S. No. 101-3; south and east, Comacoe.	400 sq ft
Swampy, planted, S. No. 101-3 E.	Palmer District, Palmer-McIntyre, James.	North, S. No. 101; west, S. No. 101-3; south and east, Comacoe.	400 sq ft
Swampy, planted, S. No. 101-3 E.	Palmer District, Palmer-McIntyre, James.	North and east, S. No. 101-3; south, S. No. 101-3; west, Comacoe.	400 sq ft
Total ..			12 000

S. E. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to the Governor, P.W.D.

Port St. George, October 16, 1916.

Under section 5, Act 1 of 1901, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.41 acres, be the same in whole or in part, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Public Buildings at Victoria Harbour; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Comacoe, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Comacoe, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or planted, with survey or planned boundary.	Name of owner or occupier.	Section of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Palmer district, Comacoe sub-division, Kaitake sub-division.</i>			
Dry, open, swampy, S. No. 101.	Department Clerk, Manager of the land property, and Angus Smith.	North, S. No. 101; west, S. No. 101 to 101-3; south, S. No. 101-3; west, S. No. 101-3.	400 sq ft
Do S. No. 101-3.	Victoria Daniel Clerk.	North, S. No. 101 and 101-3; west, S. No. 101-3; south, S. No. 101-3; west, S. No. 101-3.	400 sq ft
Wet, swampy, planted, S. No. 101-3.	Palmer District, Palmer-McIntyre, James.	North, S. No. 101; west, S. No. 101; south, S. No. 101; west, S. No. 101.	400 sq ft
Total ..			1 200

W. G. MOLESWORTH,
Joint Secretary to the Governor, P.W.D.

Dist. St. August. October 17, 1916

Under section 5, Act of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 684 acres, situate near the village of Tabahe, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the high level irrigation project, managed with the Tabahie project, and, under provision of article 17 of the same Act, the Assistant Deputy Collector, Tulaider present, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the lock is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tintaguit, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Discussion

[illegible]

Fort St. George, October 15, 1938.

[illegible]

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Kowmandri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

[illegible]

Fort St. George, October 25, 1916.

Under section 5, Act I of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.56 acre is for the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the use of Tharoor channel, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tinianagar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Tinianagar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or paddy, with survey or private number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Pillepattin taluk, Thangayannur village.			
Hydropon, No. 8 No. 110-2.	Engelmann Brothers and Company, Ltd.	North, S. No. 307, 301, 311 and 312; east and west, Valchampanagar; west, S. No. 301.	4000 0.56

Fort St. George, October 27, 1916.

Under section 5, Act I of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1.46 acre, for the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the low land through channel connected with the Tindar Project, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Tinianagar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Tinianagar, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or paddy, with survey or private number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Arcot district, Pillepattin taluk, Thangayannur village.			
Hydropon, No. 8 No. 110-2.	Engelmann Brothers (Kongkum) and Company, Ltd.	North, S.F. No. 312 A, and 312 B; east, S.F. No. 312 A, south, Valchampanagar; west, S.F. No. 312 A.	0.42
No. 110-2.	Engelmann Brothers, Ltd.	North, S.F. No. 312 A and 312 B; east, S.F. No. 312 A; south, Valchampanagar; west, S.F. No. 312 A.	0.44
No. 110-2.	Engelmann Brothers, Ltd.	North, S.F. No. 312 A, east, Valchampanagar; south, S.F. No. 312 A; west, S.F. No. 312 A and 312 B.	0.60
		Total extent ..	1.46

Fort St. George, October 28, 1916.

Under section 5, Act I of 1891, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4 acs., for the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the use of Thangayannur tank; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chingleput, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or paddy, with survey or private number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chingleput district, Madhavachari taluk, No. 124, Thangayannur village.			
Hydropon, S. No. 110-2.	Thangayannur Brothers, Ltd.	North, S. No. 400 A, east, S. No. 400 B; south, S. No. 400 C and 401; west, S. No. 400.	4000 4

SUMMARY.			
Description of land, wet or dry, lake or pond, etc., with survey to be made.	Name of owner or occupier.	Record of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Coast District, Pudukkottai taluk, Talayir village.			
Revenue, dry, 1000, A.P. No. 117-8-5.	Sankaranarayan Pillai ..	North, Sitmarai; east, No. 5-1; south, No. 5-4; west, No. 1-4 and Sitmarai.	with 1-16
Do. No. 117-8-5.	Do. ..	North, Sitmarai; east, No. 1-5; south, No. 5; west, No. 5-5.	2-16
		Total ..	4-32

F. E. MORRAN,
Chief Secy. to Govt., P.F.D. (Jangirpet Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 17th and 25th October 1916, is published for general information:—

No. in the list.	Department.	D.D. No. and date.	Subject.
1	Local and District.	No. 1119 N., Aug. 17.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
2	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
3	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
4	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Variations—Report on the working of the — Department in the Kallakudi District during the 1915-16 financial year. (1 a)
5	Do.	No. 1117 N., Aug. 17.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
6	Do.	No. 1118 N., Aug. 17.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
7	Do.	No. 1118 N., Aug. 17.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
8	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
9	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
10	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
11	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
12	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
13	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
14	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
15	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
16	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
17	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
18	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
19	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
20	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
21	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
22	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
23	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
24	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)
25	Do.	No. 1118 N., Sept. 8.	Administrative report.—The — of the Kallakudi District Board for 1915-16, recorded with remarks. (1 a)

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted in brackets against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

L. DAVIDSON,
Chief Secy. to Govt., P.F.D.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Medical.)

പരസ്യങ്ങൾ.

മുഖ്യമന്ത്രി, 1916 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 15-ാം.

നമ്പർ 632—1912 ലെ (1912 ലെ 5) ഭരണകർമ്മ സഭാഭാരത നിയമം ആക്ട് 24 - 30 വകുപ്പുകൾക്കും ആഭിവാചകത്വത്തിൽ നിലനിൽക്കുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ ഇന്ത്യയിലെ മുഖ്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ ഉപദേശപ്രകാരം ആഭിവാചകത്വത്തോടു കൂടിയ പരിഷ്കരണ കര്യ കരുതൽ, എല്ലാവരും അറിയാനായി പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തുന്നിരിക്കുന്നു:—

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES ACT, 1912.

1912 ലെ മുൻകരുതൽ സഭാഭാരത നിയമം ആക്ട് 24 - 30 വകുപ്പുകൾക്കും ഉപദേശപ്രകാരം കര്യ കരുതൽ.

1. ഈ മുഖ്യമന്ത്രി വിജ്ഞാപനം സമ്പൂർണ്ണമായി വിവരിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പരിഷ്കരണപ്രകാരം—

(a) "ആക്ട്" എന്നതിന്നു 1912 ലെ ഭരണകർമ്മ സഭാഭാരത നിയമം ആക്ട് നമ്പർ 632-ാം.

(b) "സംസ്ഥാന" എന്നതിന്നു ആ ആക്ട്, സംസ്ഥാനിക്കുന്ന ഒരു മുൻകരുതൽ സഭാഭാരത നിയമം എന്നർത്ഥം.

(c) "മുൻകരുതൽ സഭാഭാരത സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ" എന്നതിന്നു ആ ആക്ട് സംസ്ഥാനിക്കുന്ന വല്ല ഒരു സ്റ്റാമ്പുകൾ എന്നർത്ഥം.

(d) "പരിഷ്കരണ നിയമം" എന്നതിന്നു സഭാഭാരത നിയമം (പ്രൊവിഡൻ്റ് സൊസൈറ്റി) പ്രകാരം കരുതൽ നിയമം എന്നർത്ഥം. ആ നിയമം നിയമസഭാഭാരതത്തിൽ കൂടിയ അതോ പരിഷ്കരണ നിയമം എന്നർത്ഥം. ആ നിയമം നിയമസഭാഭാരതത്തിൽ കൂടിയ അതോ പരിഷ്കരണ നിയമം എന്നർത്ഥം. ആ നിയമം നിയമസഭാഭാരതത്തിൽ കൂടിയ അതോ പരിഷ്കരണ നിയമം എന്നർത്ഥം.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

- (a) சமூகம்.
- (b) அநியாயத்திற்கு எதிராக நின்ற போராட்டம்.
- (c) குறிப்பிட்ட நிகழ்வுகளின் மூலம் சமூகத்தின்
- (d) உறுப்பினர் உணர்வுகளையும் வெளிப்படுத்தும்.
- (e) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (f) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (g) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (h) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (i) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (j) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (k) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (l) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (m) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (n) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (o) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (p) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (q) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (r) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (s) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (t) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (u) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (v) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (w) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (x) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (y) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.
- (z) சமூகத்தின் மூலம்.

- | | | |
|---|---|---------------------|
| (அ) கிணிகை. | } | ஸ்ரீகிருஷ்ண அம்மன். |
| (ஆ) கிருஷ்ணம். | | |
| (இ) கௌரவாசுரன் காவிரிகுடி அழகரன். | | |
| (ஈ) சூரியன் (பாதி) ஸ்ரீகிருஷ்ண கவிஞராக வந்தான். | | |
| (உ) கவிஞன் குமார். | | |
| (ஊ) கௌரவாசுரன். | | |

(f) 1912 ��වස දැනුණ නිවසකොටසක පාසා ඇදුණ නිවසකරණ
 කොටසක 2000 වැඩු නිවසකොටසක ප්‍රජාතන්ත්‍රවාදය වෙනස්කර වැඩු ඇති
 කොටස පාසා කොට.

சுமார் 1912-ல் ஸ்ரீராமர் சிவசகாயர்தான் சங்கம் கலைத் துறையிலிருந்து தனித்து விலகிச் சென்றார். அந்த நேரத்தில் கவிதை எழுதும் பணியில் ஸ்ரீராமர் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தார். அந்த நேரத்தில் கவிதை எழுதும் பணியில் ஸ்ரீராமர் ஈடுபட்டிருந்தார்.

3. கருத்தினை 6-20 வாக்கியங்களில் எழுதியுள்ளதும், அதைப் பற்றி கருத்துரை—

(1) இதுவே முடிவாகின்றனவெனவேதான் (2) ஆதலால் இவ்வேறுபாட்டைப் பற்றித் தனித்தனியாகப் பார்ப்பது அவசியம். ஆனால் (1) ஆகியதில், சிவனின் அருள்வாய்வுமூலம் கற்றுக் கொண்டவைகள் அந்நேரத்தில் தான்மேல் இருந்து அந்நேரத்திலேயே இருந்து, மறுமலர்ச்சியாகத் தோன்றி; அதனால் அவ்வாறு மிகவும் வேறுபாட்டை ஏற்படுத்தி, சிவப்பொருள், காலத்தால் மிகுந்தவனாக, மேலாகியிருந்து தோன்றியதால் மேலாகியிருப்பதால், தனித்தனியாகப் பார்ப்பது அவசியம். ஆதலால் இவ்வேறுபாட்டைப் பற்றித் தனித்தனியாகப் பார்ப்பது அவசியம்.

பெரிய நகரங்களில் உள்ள மக்களிடமிருந்து பெறப்படும் தொகைகள் மூலமாகவும், அரசாங்கத்தின் பங்களிப்புகளின் மூலமாகவும் இவ்விதமான பணிகளை மேற்கொள்ள முடியும். இவ்விதமான பணிகளை மேற்கொள்ளும் போது, அரசாங்கத்தின் பங்களிப்புகள் மூலமாகவும், மக்களின் பங்களிப்புகள் மூலமாகவும் இவ்விதமான பணிகளை மேற்கொள்ள முடியும்.

(2) 2020 ൽ ൈവ്വോളിയുത്തരവാകാതിൽ ൈഴുപ്പുകാലം വരിമ്പു ചെയ്യാതിനു
 ൈന്നു വേദപാഠത്തെ പട്ടിയിൽ പഠിക്കുവാനെന്ന കാര്യത്തോടുകൂടി നാലുപ്രകാരം ചുരുക്ക
 തിരു വിവരണം തയ്യാറാക്കി 2020-2021-ൽ നടപ്പാക്കുകയുണ്ടായി.

புதுக்கோட்டை வட்டப் பஞ்சாயத்துக்குரிய கிராமப்புறங்களிலுள்ள சாலை, குடிநீர், மின்சார, போக்குவரத்து, வாகனம் போன்ற அனைத்து விவரங்களையும் கவனித்து, வட்டப் பஞ்சாயத்து, கமிஷனர், கமிஷனரின் அலுவலகம்.

[illegible]

உதவி: கீழ்க்கண்ட வினாக்களுக்குரிய பதில்கள் கீழ்க்கண்டவாறு.

மாண்புமிகு பேரவைத் தலைவர் : (அ) ஆம்.

[illegible]

പതിനാറാം നൂറ്റാണ്ടിന്റെ അവസാനത്തിൽ ക്രൈസ്തവ മതം കേരളത്തിലെത്തിയതും സാക്ഷ്യപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ക്രൈസ്തവ മതം കേരളത്തിലെത്തിയത് 1511-ൽ മാതൃക.

[illegible]

14. 13-ാം വർഷത്തിൽ കാനൂട്ടിന്റെ കണക്കുകൾ വേறுവാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുക. നിലവിലുള്ള
 ലാഭ വരുമാനങ്ങൾ അനുസരിച്ച് ഇതിന്റെ നിലവിലുള്ള പ്രവർത്തന
 ക്ലിപ്ത, ലാഭ, അഥവാ മിക്കവാറും, ഇവയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച
 തുടർച്ചയായ കണക്കുകൾ, ഇതിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തന, മിക്കവാറും, ഇവയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച

[illegible]

18. വസ്തു നിലവിലുണ്ടാകാത്ത കാരണത്താൽ നിലവിലുള്ള കണക്കു പരിധിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടാത്തവയെക്കുറിച്ച് വിലയിരുത്തലിനുള്ള അടിസ്ഥാനപരമായ തീരുമാനം എടുക്കുന്നതിനായി സർക്കാർ അനുമതി നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടിക്രമം തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനപരമായ തീരുമാനം എടുക്കുന്നതിനായി സർക്കാർ അനുമതി നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടിക്രമം തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്.

(1) അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്നത് അത്ഭുത വിവരങ്ങളായിരിക്കാം എന്ന്, അതിനുള്ള

(ii) இவ்வாசிரியர்கள் உயரறிஞர்மையுடையவர்கள் அல்லாதவர்கள்.

(ii) ഇന്റർനെറ്റ് വെബ്സൈറ്റ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മൊബൈൽ ഫോൺ വഴി വിതരണം ചെയ്തതായി.

[၁၆] အလယ်ကိန်းအသံဖိုကပျိုးပျိုး အလေးကောင်းကံဘဲလေးကံ ကျားလေးကံပျိုးပျိုး၊

(iv) ഇന്ത്യയിലെ അക്ഷരാഭാവം, അക്ഷരാഭാവം, ഇന്ത്യയിലെ

(v) အား ရယူနိုင်ရန်အတွက် အားလုံးက အားပေးရန်အတွက်၊

(iii) சாலைப் போக்குவரம் மற்றும் சாசிசுரமாதிரி வகைப் போக்குவரம்.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(4) காவலாளிகள் கார்ப்புரேட்டிவ் ஸ்டீட் களில் எந்தெந்த இடங்களில், எந்த நேரங்களில் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதைப் பற்றி காவல்துறை அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

(a) സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ഹർത്തലയിൽപ്പെട്ടവരിൽ ഒരു അംഗം/ഗ്രൂപ്പിൽ അംഗവേഷണം വീണ്ടും നടത്തുമെന്നും, ഓരോന്നിടം വകുപ്പങ്ങൾ ഒരു ഫോക്ലി കൗൺസിലായിത്തീർന്നുവെന്നും, കോളേജ് തലമുറ മുതൽ സംസ്ഥാനം, സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷൻ വകുപ്പായി വകുപ്പായിത്തീർന്നുവെന്നും.

[illegible]

19) സമാജികരുടെ വേലയിനി ജനസംഗമം സമുദ്രത്തിലെ ഒരു കപ്പലിനെയെന്നു സമുദ്രത്തിലെ നാവികസേനയെ വിശ്ലേഷിക്കുന്നതു പോലെ ജനങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചു നല്ല പ്രതിജ്ഞ വേർതിരിച്ചു കാണിക്കുന്ന ഒരു കലാരത്നം പുറത്തു നിന്നു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ കവിതയെന്നതു നല്ല സാഹചര്യങ്ങളെ കവിതയ്ക്കു നല്ല സാഹചര്യം വേലയിനി ജനസംഗമം എന്നു കാണാം. അതിനോടൊന്നിങ്ങനെ നോക്കുമ്പോൾ

இந்த சமயம் இரண்டு கட்டிடங்களை அடிப்படைகள் விரிப்பதற்குரிய
கிளி அமைப்பு சமயகிராமம் அமைப்பு கிளி அமைப்புகளை கட்டிவைக்க வேண்டும்
கிராமங்களில் கட்டிடங்கள் கட்டிவைப்பதற்குரிய கட்டிடங்களை கட்டிவைக்க வேண்டும்
இந்த சமயம் கட்டிடங்களை கட்டிவைக்க வேண்டும் கட்டிடங்களை கட்டிவைக்க வேண்டும்
இந்த சமயம் கட்டிடங்களை கட்டிவைக்க வேண்டும் கட்டிடங்களை கட்டிவைக்க வேண்டும்

1. ၆၁ ခုတို့၏

[40-42, 44, 45]

TABLE 1. *Estimated values of the parameters of the model*

இது மூலம்: இவ்வெழுத்து வகைகளில், அகரவியோகம்.

monasterio de San

അതിന്റെ ഉപകരണങ്ങൾ കയ്യേറ്റങ്ങൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുന്നു.

രണ്ടിനുമേൽ അധികം.

മോഡലങ്ങൾ പേരിട്ടെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള സാങ്കേതിക വിദ്യകളിൽ അവയുടെ പ്രയോജനങ്ങൾ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

1. 1991-ல் கனம் இராஜா தேவநிபிரம் 1. 5-லட்சத்திற்கு அளவில்
சுவிதிரை சிமென்ட்-பெட்டாவி லிருந்து வயறுகளிலிருந்து வசு வந்ததால் கனம்
இராஜா கனம்வந்தார்.

2. ആനളിൽ വീക്ഷിതപ്പെടുന്ന സമഗ്രനീക്കമുള്ളതിന്റേതായാണു് II. 3. അന്തർദ്വീപുൽ പട്ടിണിയിൽ കാണുന്നിട്ടുള്ള വേദികയിൽ നില്ക്കുന്ന ചെങ്കുടിപ്പടന്നു.

ရွှေပြည်တိုက်က ကုန်သွယ်
(ပစ္စည်းတို့သည်ကုန်သွယ် သောအခါအားလုံး)

စစ်ပုံပြင်အကျဉ်းချုပ်များ ပြသထားသည်။

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[1] is another interesting result

and

എറണാകുളം മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റിയിലെ സാമൂഹിക ഉപയോക്താക്കളുടെ സംരംഭം

(a)	0.0000	0.0000
(b)	0.0000	0.0000
(c)	0.0000	0.0000

$$[(I_{\infty} - \alpha I)(\alpha I) \prod_{i=0}^{\infty} \alpha \gamma_i \alpha^i \alpha^i],$$

தொழிலாளர்களின் உரிமைகளைப் பேரவை முன்வைத்துக் கொண்டு, அவர்களுக்குரிய சலுகைகளை வழங்கி, அவர்கள் மத்திய அரசுக்கு எதிராக நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொள்ளும் வகையில் தீர்மானம் போட்டுவிட்டது.

എല്ലാവരും ചേർന്നാണ് നല്ലതെന്ന് തീർക്കണം.

അംഗങ്ങൾ ആ പദ്ധതിയെപ്പറ്റി നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ
എടുക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. എടുക്കുന്നതാണ് അത്.

(அ)	1.	...
(ஆ)	2.	...
(இ)	3.	...
(ஈ)	4.	...

V - 50 അറിവി.

[അനുബന്ധം]

മലയാളിയിലെ ഉത്തരവുകളുടെ സംഗ്രഹം

അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
1. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
2. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
3. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
4. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
5. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
6. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
7. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
8. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
9. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
10. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
11. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
12. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
13. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
14. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
15. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
16. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
17. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
18. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
19. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
20. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
21. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
22. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
23. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
24. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
25. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
26. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	
27. അനുബന്ധം 10-ാം ഭാഗം	

71-36 000160

[30 = the edge.]

(അഭ്യർത്ഥന: നിങ്ങളിയിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലത്തെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരെ) 19

தலைப்பு: கல்வி

Figure 6

None due

[illegible]

VII - 30. 2001.41.

[18 - 10 - 2001]

പ്രദേശപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ഇവയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾക്ക് മുഖേനയെടുത്തുവരി
യ്ക്കുന്നതായി.

18. മേൽപ്പട്ടികയിൽ അനുസരിച്ചുള്ള കോട്ടയം
ജില്ലയിലെ നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട
കാണിക്കാത്തതും പുറത്തുള്ളതും നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ
ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും കോട്ടയം ജില്ലയിലെ പ്രദേശപ്പെടുത്തുകയും
മറ്റു പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള സ്ഥലം.

നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും പുറത്തുള്ളതും
നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ
ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും

നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും പുറത്തുള്ളതും
നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ
ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും

നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും പുറത്തുള്ളതും
നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ
ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും

ജില്ലകൾ ...

(1) പ്രദേശപ്പെടുത്തുകയും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുകയും

(2) നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുകയും

ഇവയെക്കുറിച്ചുള്ള വിവരങ്ങൾക്ക് മുഖേനയെടുത്തുവരി
യ്ക്കുന്നതായി. (നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും
പുറത്തുള്ളതും നഗരപഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതും)

* VIII = 8 applied.

$$[38] = \text{top}(\text{set}(a_1))$$

19 மாவட்ட அமைப்புகளின் கட்டிடங்கள்

സംസ്ഥാന പാലിയോകാലിൻ (സാധാരണ ജീവികളാണിത്) ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള
 ഈ താഴെക്കുള്ള ഉൾപ്പെടെ അനാഥനായവരിൽ, അറിയപ്പെടുന്ന സാധാരണ പൂർണ്ണ
 വാർഷികം.

[illegible][illegible]

3. മൂല പ്രസ്താവനയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ട ചോദ്യങ്ങൾക്കു താഴെത്തന്ന പ്രസ്താവനകൾ (അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ന്യായങ്ങൾ) നോക്കുക. ചിഹ്നം ശരിയെങ്കിൽ അതിനു 'അ' എന്നും തെറ്റെങ്കിൽ 'എ' എന്നും അടയാളപ്പെടുത്തുക.

പുനഃകൗതുകം കൗതുകമേവ = വേദവേദികളോടൊന്നി കയ്യിൽ നോക്കി

வாழ்க்கைகளாக அமைந்திருக்கின்றன.

} nature of B.S.A.

0000-0001-9300-4000

சென்னைப் பல்கலைக்கழகம், கருவாறு, தஞ்சாவூர் மாவட்டம், தமிழ்நாடு

கருத்து—(1) கீழ்க்கண்ட விதிகளைப் பின்பற்றி வருவதற்காக அரசு தனது அதிகாரங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி வருவது தனது உரிமை. கீழ்க்கண்ட விதிகளைப் பின்பற்றி வருவதற்காக அரசு தனது அதிகாரங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி வருவது தனது உரிமை. கீழ்க்கண்ட விதிகளைப் பின்பற்றி வருவதற்காக அரசு தனது அதிகாரங்களைப் பயன்படுத்தி வருவது தனது உரிமை.

[illegible]

[1] K. Aoki, *Mathematical Introduction to the Theory of Linear Dynamical Systems*, Academic Press, New York, 1965.

(1) கரு உருவத்திலே பட்டியலாக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால், கருவி வடிவத்திலேயும் குறுக்காக வடிவிலேயும் கருவாக்கப்பட்டதால் குறுக்காகவாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. கரு உருவத்திலேயும் வடிவத்திலேயும் கருவை உருவாக்கிய கருவிலேயும் கரு உருவத்திலேயும் கருவாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. கரு உருவத்திலேயும் கருவாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. கரு உருவத்திலேயும் கருவாக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன.

[illegible][illegible]

විද්‍යාඥයින් ප්‍රතිරෝධය නොපෙන්වන අතරම මෙමගින් සමාජයේ ස්වභාවික අනුරූපීය වෙනස්කම් සිදුවීමට හේතු වනු ඇති බවට අනුමාන කෙරේ. මෙමගින් සමාජයේ ස්වභාවික අනුරූපීය වෙනස්කම් සිදුවීමට හේතු වනු ඇති බවට අනුමාන කෙරේ. මෙමගින් සමාජයේ ස්වභාවික අනුරූපීය වෙනස්කම් සිදුවීමට හේතු වනු ඇති බවට අනුමාන කෙරේ.

[illegible][illegible]

(3) ബാങ്കിങ് ഡിവിഷനുകൾക്ക് ബാങ്കിംഗ് നിയമപ്രകാരം അനുവദിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും അതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതും ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ പരിമിതപ്പെടുത്തലുകളോടുകൂടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള അനുമതി നൽകുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടിക്രമം തയ്യാറാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള നടപടി.

[illegible]

உறுப்பினர் வாய்க்கித் தனது துறையில் கையாற்றியிருப்பாது என்று கூறுவது கனம்
உறுப்பினர் தவறு. உறுப்பினர் தனது துறையில் கையாற்றியிருப்பாது என்று கூறுவது கனம்
உறுப்பினர் தவறு. உறுப்பினர் தனது துறையில் கையாற்றியிருப்பாது என்று கூறுவது கனம்

[illegible][illegible]

XI - 94 240743.

[28-09-2005]

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മേൽപ്പട്ടികയിൽ കാണിക്കുന്ന കോഡ് നമ്പറുകൾ നൽകി സമർപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്.

தகவல் விவரத்தில் கூறப்படும் தரப்படி கொடுக்கப்படும் தகவல்கள் பற்றியது:		ஆய்வு கருவியாகப் பயன்படுத்தப்படும் கருவியைப் பற்றியும், கருவியைப் பயன்படுத்தும் விதம்:			
		1-ம் தரப்படி கருவியைப் பற்றியும்.	2-ம் தரப்படி கருவியைப் பற்றியும்.	3-ம் தரப்படி கருவியைப் பற்றியும்.	கருவியைப் பற்றியும்.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
5. கருவியைப் பயன்படுத்தும் விதம்	..	..	..	..
5. கருவியைப் பயன்படுத்தும் விதம்	..	..	..	..
10	11	12	13	14	
15	16	17	18	19	
20	21	22	23	24	
25	26	27	28	29	
30	31	32	33	34	
35	36	37	38	39	
40	41	42	43	44	
45	46	47	48	49	
50	51	52	53	54	
55	56	57	58	59	
60	61	62	63	64	
65	66	67	68	69	
70	71	72	73	74	
75	76	77	78	79	
80	81	82	83	84	
85	86	87	88	89	
90	91	92	93	94	
95	96	97	98	99	
100	101	102	103	104	
105	106	107	108	109	
110	111	112	113	114	
115	116	117	118	119	
120	121	122	123	124	
125	126	127	128	129	
130	131	132	133	134	
135	136	137	138	139	
140	141	142	143	144	
145	146	147	148	149	
150	151	152	153	154	
155	156	157	158	159	
160	161	162	163	164	
165	166	167	168	169	
170	171	172	173	174	
175	176	177	178	179	
180	181	182	183	184	
185	186	187	188	189	
190	191	192	193	194	
195	196	197	198	199	
200	201	202	203	204	
205	206	207	208	209	
210	211	212	213	214	
215	216	217	218	219	
220	221	222	223	224	
225	226	227	228	229	
230	231	232	233	234	
235	236	237	238	239	
240	241	242	243	244	
245	246	247	248	249	
250	251	252	253	254	
255	256	257	258	259	
260	261	262	263	264	
265	266	267	268	269	
270	271	272	273	274	
275	276	277	278	279	
280	281	282	283	284	
285	286	287	288	289	
290	291	292	293	294	
295	296	297	298	299	
300	301	302	303	304	
305	306	307	308	309	
310	311	312	313	314	
315	316	317	318	319	
320	321	322	323	324	
325	326	327	328	329	
330	331	332	333	334	
335	336	337	338	339	
340	341	342	343	344	
345	346	347	348	349	
350	351	352	353	354	
355	356	357	358	359	
360	361	362	363	364	
365	366	367	368	369	
370	371	372	373	374	
375					

⁴ XIII to XXIV.

[60-91-2040]

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முதுகுத் தாதுவாக இருக்கக் கூடியவர்களுக்கு
சிகைப்பு நோய் உண்டாகிறது.

1	கொழும்பு...
2
3
4
5
6

ஆளுநரின் அலுவலகம்
வழிநடாணை அலுவலகம்

விவரித்துள்ளதை மீளும் தரவிலைகளை மேலறிவிக்கப்படுகின்ற அறிவிப்புகள்
 உடனடியாகவே கட்டவேண்டும் என்று கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கின்ற கட்டணம்
 கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கின்ற கட்டணம் கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கின்ற கட்டணம்—

கட்டணத்திற்கான கட்டணம்	கட்டணத்திற்கான கட்டணம்
கட்டணம்
கட்டணம்
கட்டணம்
கட்டணம்
கட்டணம்
கட்டணம்
கட்டணம்

இந்த மேலறிவிப்புகள் கட்டணத்திற்கான கட்டணம் கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கின்ற கட்டணம்
 கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கின்ற கட்டணம் கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கின்ற கட்டணம்
 கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கின்ற கட்டணம் கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கின்ற கட்டணம்
 கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கின்ற கட்டணம் கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கின்ற கட்டணம்
 கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கின்ற கட்டணம் கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கின்ற கட்டணம்

Table - 20. (Contd.)

[1990-91]

191

Government of India
Ministry of Agriculture

Particulars	Unit	Estimated expenditure in lakhs of rupees				Remarks
		Foodgrains	Other agricultural	Animal husbandry	Other	
1. Foodgrains						
(a) Rice						
(i) Irrigated						
(ii) Non-irrigated						
(b) Other foodgrains						
(i) Irrigated						
(ii) Non-irrigated						
2. Other agricultural						
(a) Irrigated						
(b) Non-irrigated						
3. Animal husbandry						
(a) Irrigated						
(b) Non-irrigated						
4. Other						
(a) Irrigated						
(b) Non-irrigated						

* 1990-91: Estimated expenditure in lakhs of rupees.

† 1990-91: Estimated expenditure in lakhs of rupees.

XIV—see 627.1.

[14 cps strip.]

சென்னை, 15.05.2019

எனவே எந்தவிதமான

10

[illegible]

2013-14 අගවිග්නාන සංගීතයේදී



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority

No. 43

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1910.

[Price, 2 annas

Part I.—Local and Municipal.

APPOINTMENTS

Fort St. George, October 26, 1910.

No. 1043.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. T. Clayton to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Chennai.

No. 1044.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Joseph Joseph Winterville to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Madhav.

No. 1045.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. James Hayland Sengupta to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Calcutta.

No. 1046.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to reappoint M.R.M. Tadapham Sengupta as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Calcutta and to appoint M.R.M. Sengupta as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Calcutta.

No. 1047.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment by election of M.R.M. R. S. V. Vengal as Chairman of the municipality of Bangalore.

No. 1048.—In exercise of the power vested in him by sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1904, the Governor in Council is pleased to approve the nomination of M.R.M. Vengal as Chairman of the Municipality of Bangalore.

ERRATUM

In notification No. 422, published on page 128 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 11th April 1910, for "S. No. 165 20" in the first column of the schedule read "S. No. 165 20."

NOTIFICATIONS

No. 1049.—Under sub-section (3) of clause (e) of sub-section (1) of section 256 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1904, and in modification of the division into wards and distribution of elective seats shown in the schedule annexed to the rules for the election of municipal councillors published in Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette of the 26th November 1910, the Governor in Council proposes to redivide the wards of the Vellore municipality and to distribute the elective seats as shown in the following schedule. Objections or suggestions in respect of this arrangement will be received by Government on or before the 1st December 1910; none received after that date will be considered.

Name of ward	SCHEDULE Description	Number of electorates
A ward	North.—The northern municipal boundary of the town.	1
	East.—The eastern municipal boundary of the town up to the Arad toll-gate.	
	South.—From the last named point southwards along the Arad-Bangalore road or the Madras-Calicut Trunk road till it meets the western municipal boundary at the south-western corner of survey No. 1251.	
	West.—From the above point northwards along the western municipal boundary to the starting point.	
B	North.—From the south-western corner of survey No. 1251 southwards along the Arad-Bangalore road, or the Madras-Calicut Trunk road up to its junction with the Arad Trunk road, otherwise called Fort trunk road.	1
	East.—From the above point southwards along the Arad Trunk road (Fort trunk road), Officer's Lane and Torapalli roads up to the Torapalli toll-gate on the eastern municipal boundary.	
	South.—From the above point westwards along the eastern municipal boundary to the south-western corner of survey No. 2237.	
	West.—From the above point northwards along the western municipal boundary to the starting point.	
C	North.—From the junction of Arad-Bangalore road, or the Madras-Calicut Trunk road, with the Arad Trunk road (Fort trunk road) eastwards along the former road up to the Arad toll-gate.	2
	East.—From the last named point southwards along the eastern municipal boundary up to the northernmost corner of survey No. 2301.	
	South.—From the above point westwards along Basanthan tank, Kotha street and Maheswari Sankar street, till the latter meets Kila street, thence westwards along Kila street and Fakh Dakh Pado Villa street till the latter meets Rangachari Nagesh street (otherwise known as Killa Mohideen Beg Bazaar street), thence westwards along this street, across a short way along Daul Nanyana Chetti street and Agnabi Kowaleppa Chetti street till the latter meets Parakkaswami Janappa Chetti street, thence northwards along this street to its junction with the Main Bazaar road; thence westwards along this road and Pado Chetti bazaar street to the junction of the last street with Arad Trunk road (Fort trunk road).	
	West.—From the above point north-westwards along Arad Trunk road (Fort trunk road) to the starting point.	
D	North.—From the junction of Pado Chetti bazaar street with Arad Trunk road (Fort trunk road) eastwards along the southern boundary line of the U ward to the northernmost corner of survey No. 1241.	3
	East.—From the above point southwards along the municipal boundary to the south-eastern corner of survey No. 43.	
	South.—From the above point westwards along barabara (now known as Pillai-bai) road and Government Magi bazaar street to the junction of the latter with Arad Trunk road (Fort trunk road).	
	West.—From the above point northwards along the Arad Trunk road (Fort trunk road) to the starting point.	
E	North.—From the junction of Government Magi bazaar street with Arad Trunk road (Fort trunk road) eastwards along the southern boundary of the D ward to the south-eastern corner of survey No. 43.	2
	East.—From the above point northwards along the eastern municipal boundary to the south-eastern corner of survey No. 1247.	
	South.—From the above point westwards along the southern municipal boundary to the Torapalli toll-gate.	
	West.—From the above point northwards along the eastern boundary of the B ward to the starting point.	

No. 1070.—Under section 48 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of S.S. Nos. 484, 485 and 505 measuring 160 square feet apportioned to the schedule to notification No. 1819 published on pages 110 and 119 of Part I-A of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 16th November 1911, relating to the acquisition of 1,825 square feet of land required for opening and widening passages' lanes in the Tullydool municipality.

No. 1071.—In exercise of the power conferred on him by sub-section (5) of section 4-A of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1861, and in pursuance of the meeting minutes, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the boundaries of the Quarter municipality shall, from the 1st October 1916 be as follows:—

BOUNDARIES.

North.—A line drawn from the north-western point of D. No. 187 of Kottapada village along the northern boundaries of D. Nos. 707 and 717-2 to the north-western corner of D. No. 118, then along the northern boundary of D. No. 144 and the western, northern and eastern boundaries of D. No. 164-1; then along the eastern boundaries of D. Nos. 247-1, 148-3, 179-1, 171-1 and 910-1 up to the north-western point of D. No. 908 of Kottapada village; then along the western, northern and eastern boundaries of D. No. 908 and the western boundary of D. No. 182 of Kottapada village and thence D. No. 233 to the north-western point of D. No. 114 of Kottapada village; then along the northern boundary of D. No. 174, the northern and western boundaries of D. No. 176, the northern boundaries of D. Nos. 174 and 175 and the western and northern boundaries of D. No. 176 of Quater village; then along the western and northern boundaries of D. No. 179, the eastern boundary of D. No. 127, the western and northern boundaries of D. No. 340, the northern and eastern boundaries of D. No. 164-A, the northern boundaries of D. Nos. 205-B, 205-C and 188-C and the northern and eastern boundaries of D. No. 208 up to the point where the western boundary of D. No. 152 is reached; then the line crosses D. No. 512 and runs northwards along the northern boundary of D. No. 314 and 312 to reach the western boundary of D. No. 227, then again it crosses D. No. 227 and follows northwards along the northern boundaries of D. Nos. 227 and 504, turns southwards along the northern boundaries of D. Nos. 502 and 602, and runs along the western and northern boundaries of D. No. 435 until it reaches the western boundary of D. No. 418, the Great Northern road; then it crosses D. No. 418 in a line formed by continuing the northern boundary of D. No. 435 and terminates at the point where this line meets the eastern boundary of D. No. 444.

East.—A line drawn from the above point along the eastern boundaries of D. Nos. 444, 654 and 444, the western and eastern boundaries of D. No. 661, the northern boundary of D. No. 441, the western and eastern boundaries of D. Nos. 473 and 474, the eastern boundary of D. No. 58, the northern and eastern boundaries of D. No. 1007, the eastern and northern boundaries of D. No. 1016, the eastern boundaries of D. Nos. 1077 and 1035, the eastern and northern boundaries of D. No. 1013 and the eastern boundary of D. No. 1045 up to the point where it reaches the north-western corner of this field, then it runs along the northern boundary of D. No. 1045 until it reaches a point opposite to the north-western corner of D. No. 1013, onto D. No. 1014 in a straight line and runs along that line to the northern boundary of D. No. 1033 the eastern boundary of D. No. 1030, the northern and eastern boundaries of D. No. 667, the eastern boundary of D. No. 594 and the northern boundary of D. No. 1149 until it reaches the north-eastern point of D. No. 594 as indicated; from that point the line crosses D. No. 1199 to the north-eastern point of D. No. 1170 and then runs along the eastern boundary of D. No. 1170 until it reaches the south-western point of this field.

South.—A line drawn from the above point along the northern boundary of D. No. 1170 up to the point where it meets the eastern boundary of D. No. 1040; from this point the line crosses D. No. 1039 in a line continuous with the northern boundary of D. No. 1170 and it meets the eastern boundary of D. No. 1095, runs southwards along that boundary and then turns southwards along the northern boundaries of D. Nos. 1095, 1098, 1157, 1158 and 1160; then it crosses the eastern and northern boundaries of D. No. 1156, the eastern boundary of D. No. 1116, the eastern and northern boundaries of D. Nos. 1143 and 1170, the western boundaries of D. Nos. 1181 and 1194 and the western, northern and western boundaries of D. No. 1114 until it reaches the westernmost point of D. No. 1180; then the line crosses D. No. 1214 to the northern corner of D. No. 1117; then it runs in a north-westerly direction through the Kuzhambadugam agricultural fields to the westernmost point of the Black Tank (Black channel).

West.—A line drawn straight from the above point in a north-westerly direction through the Kuzhambadugam agricultural fields to the north-western point of D. No. 48 of Guntur village; then along the northern boundaries of D. No. 48 of Guntur, of blocks 16 and 18 of Kuzhambadugam agricultural, and of D. Nos. 41 and 69 of Guntur and the western boundaries of D. Nos. 34, 46, 47, 47, 64, 48 and 41 of Guntur, until it reaches the northwestern corner of D. No. 44; then it runs in a straight line to the north-western corner of D. No. 37 and follows the western boundaries of D. Nos. 37, 38, 31, 30, 29, 36 and 19 and then turns southwards along the northern boundary of D. No. 21; then runs northwards along the western boundaries of D. Nos. 212, 214, 108, 202, 203 and 202; then follows the northern and western boundaries of D. No. 157 to the eastern point of the northern boundary.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

No. 1072.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 240 cents, be the same as a piece more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for serving as well as a Thippur for the Panchayat and for the formation of a public landing to be; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bannard, is appointed to perform the duties of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bannard, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, not to be taken up, or reserved, with survey or private title.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>General District, Amoyahallah, Thayer village.</i>			
<i>Plot No. I.</i>			
Bay	Kathiraman, Periyasami Subramaniam, and others, the Hon'ble the Raja of Travancore.	North, a portion of polemark No. 212 (plot No. II); east and south, remaining portion of polemark No. 212; west, polemark No. 210.	0.00
<i>Plot No. II.</i>			
Bay	Kathiraman, Periyasami Subramaniam, and others, the Hon'ble the Raja of Travancore.	South, vacant portion site of Periyasami Kathiraman and Chinnammal Kuthan and plot No. III; east, remaining portion of polemark No. 212 and plot No. I; west, polemark No. 210.	1.31
<i>Plot No. III.</i>			
Remains land ..	Periyasami Kathiraman and Chinnammal Kuthan.	North, street; land, house of Periyasami Kathiraman and Chinnammal Kuthan; south, plot No. II; west, vacant portion site of Periyasami Kathiraman and Chinnammal Kuthan.	4.48
Total ..			5.80

No. 1073.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5 acres, to the extent a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the village-site of Avilavilla; and under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Anantapur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Anantapur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, not to be taken up, or reserved, with survey or private title.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Anantapur District, Elipentur village, Avilavilla village.</i>			
Gravel, dry, S. No. 137 C.1.	Kandappa, Golla Marappa, Madhavaiah, Anjanappa, Thyagarajapuram, Chikka Chinnammal.	North, S. No. 41; west, S. No. 137 C.2; south, S. No. 137 C.3; east, S. No. 137 C.1.	0.00

No. 1074.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 77 acres, to the extent a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a building for the Rural Elementary Hindi School; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Tahsildar of Madanapalle is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madanapalle and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, not to be taken up, or reserved, with survey or private title.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Madanapalle District, Pappal village, Kanchipalle village.</i>			
Uncultivated, with some trees (grape's branch), dry, S. No. 1184.	Kannamma, Gounder and Pappala.	North, S. No. 1182; west, S. No. 1181; south, S. No. 1180; east, S. No. 1183 and 1181.	0.00

No. 1075.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9.05 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a well for the local Land Hospital, Freetown; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Malappuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, not so dry, less or parcels, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Maidar district, Welundak taluk, Ponnemuruzza village.			
Impriental, occupied dry, portion of B, No. 54.	Queen Mary's Hospital (Maidar) occupies, Talukdar (176 acs) Malabandam (1000) Estate.	North and east B No. 54 (partial); south, B No. 55; west, B No. 54 (partial).	area, 9.05

No. 1076.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2,771 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a vegetable market in the Tirupur municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chanderagiri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Chanderagiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, not so dry, less or parcels, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Chittoor district, Chanderagiri taluk, Tirupur village.			
Villapalle, T S No. 815.	G. Sankar Anand	North, T.S. No. 815; east, Chittoor Angudi street; south, S.S. Nos. 420 and 421; west, Pannam village, T.S. No. 814.	area, 5.60
Do. No. 816.	Madhav Rao Choud.	North, T.S. No. 419; east, T.S. No. 1558; south, T.S. No. 419; west, T.S. No. 423.	264
Do. No. 818.	Do.	North, T.S. Nos. 424 and 425; east, T.S. No. 420; south, T.S. No. 419; west, T.S. No. 423.	255
Do. No. 445.	Do.	North, T.S. No. 426; east, T.S. Nos. 425 and 426; south, S.S. No. 419; west, T.S. No. 424.	1,144
Total			2,075

No. 1077.—Under section 3 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9.27 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of Pudukottai Municipal school at Ongudi; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ongudi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ongudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, not so dry, less or parcels, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madurai district, Ongudi taluk, Ongudi village.			
Unsubdivided area, within 1000 feet, dry, S. No. 1413 B	Division of per gramam owners: Pannam Singh, Chittoor Singh and Sankar Singh; Sankar gramam owners, Pannam Singh, Chittoor Singh, Sankar Singh, Sankar Singh and Sankar Singh.	North, S.S. 1251; east, S.S. 1252 and 1253; west, S.S. 1254 and 1255.	area, 9.27

No. 1078.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 25 cents, be the same as fully more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a road house; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, not in dry, more or less, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Aden district, Etna export subd., Eppanappalli (pale) village.</i>			
Dep. patta panga	Pachala, Pannu Appa, neyaru, Gupala Subbaiah Appa and Subbaiah of Eppanappalli.	Fields, marshy soil; wet, arable and wet, panga panga.	2500. 25

No. 1079.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5 18 cents, be the same as fully more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a metal quarry; and, under sections 5 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Melappuram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Melappuram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, not in dry, more or less, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Kudalur district, Tondai taluk, Erambakkal village.</i>			
Eppanappalli, measuring 17y. 6. 50. 12.	Goveri, M. R. S. P. Pachala, Kalliputhi Yala Thamburall Aruppa; sons, Govi, Panchimala Pragas, Sankaran, Kalliputhi Sagar and Sankarapillai Kudalur Panchimala.	Fields, S. No. 4 and 10 of Kalliputhi Aruppa; and, S. No. 19 of Kalliputhi Aruppa and 15, with, S. No. 13 and 14, with, S. No. 16, 5 and 6.	450. 5-00
Eppanappalli, measuring 17y. 6. 50. 12.	Goveri, M. R. S. P. Pachala, Kalliputhi Yala Thamburall Aruppa; sons, Govi, Panchimala Pragas, Sankaran, Kalliputhi Sagar and Sankarapillai Kudalur Panchimala.	Fields, S. No. 17; and, S. No. 10, with, S. No. 13 and 14 (Goveri); and, S. No. 13 (Goveri).	4-00
Total			5-18

No. 1080.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 10 cents, be the same as fully more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for forming a local fund quarry road as provided in and under sections 5 and 7, the Headquarters Deputy Collector, Bellary, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Headquarters Deputy Collector, Bellary, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, not in dry, more or less, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Bellary district, Bellary taluk, Bellary village.</i>			
Part of land, not in dry, more or less, with survey or plan attached.	Andalambur, Kalliputhi Yala Thamburall Aruppa; sons, Govi, Panchimala Pragas, Sankaran, Kalliputhi Sagar and Sankarapillai Kudalur Panchimala.	Fields, S. No. 450-2, and, S. No. 450-3; and, S. No. 451; and, S. No. 450-4.	1-10

No. 1264.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4.53 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a hotel and burning ground at Kamakapapa; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahitihi of Hapepe is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahitihi of Hapepe and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, not as yet, however, ascertainable, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nalae district, Hapepe tahiti, Kamakapapa village.			
Dist., No. 3. No. 228	Residence Hapepe Hapepe, present occupier.	With, S. No. 216; and, S. Nos. 218 and 219; and, S. No. 221; and, S. Nos. 222 and 223.	4.53 6.10

No. 1265.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9.31 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a drain's water well for Makua at Korou; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Korou, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Korou, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, not as yet, however, ascertainable, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Nalae district, Korou tahiti, Korou village.			
Village-plot No. 10, No. 117-3.	Helele Helele	With, Helele Helele's house; and, Helele Helele's house, also, with, Helele Helele's house, also, with, public street.	9.31 0.15

No. 1266.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 32 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Rikimani school building; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahitihi of Chumauke is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahitihi of Chumauke and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, not as yet, however, ascertainable, with survey or parcel number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Gosford district, Chumauke tahiti, Puka Chumauke village.			
Village-plot No. 141 115-8	Mohammed Mahommed Ali	With, occupied and house of Hajji Abdul Aziz Hajji, and, Chumauke (1) and, with and with, occupied and house of Hajji Abdul Aziz Hajji and Hajji Abdul Aziz Hajji.	10.25 25
Village-plot No. 142 115-2	Hajji Abdul Aziz Hajji	With, occupied and house of Hajji Abdul Aziz Hajji, and, Hajji, occupied and house of Mohammed Mahommed Ali, and, with, occupied and house of Hajji Abdul Aziz Hajji.	4
		Total	25

No. 1085.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Director in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and comprising 0.16 of an acre, on the same public sewer line, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial-ground at 21, Macaulay Street, and sections 2 and 7, of the Revenue Divisional Office, Terrenceville, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Bureau Technical Officer, Trawanganabal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of land, with its dry, loose 40 percent, with 40 percent in pasture land.	Name of owner in complete	Reference to the land registered in the Census of	Value in the last year
Dry, E. No. 100 A.C.	North West Quarter, Township of 100, 100th and 100th	W. 100, No. 100 N. 100, No. 100 A.C. 100th, No. 100, No. 100 A.C.	100th 100th

No. 1088.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1924, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5 square yards & 6 square inches of more or less, is to be acquired for the purpose of erecting a public building, to wit, for the extension of the land used as a school, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hyderabad, is appointed to take possession of the said land, and the President of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice of the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Raipur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Summary

Description of land, wet or dry, water or otherwise, with survey or platmap number.	Name of owner or owner's agent.	Dimensions of the land required to be taken up.	Estimated to be taken up.
<i>Chilodactylus alpinus, Zygospinus tenuis, Zygospinus villosus.</i>			
Wigwag-61a, present lot 1, S. 20, 4th	William F. J. J. J. J.	North, east, south and west, S. 20, 4th, road	8 sq. ft. 8 sq. ft. 8 sq. ft.

No. 2688.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land comprised in the following schedule and measuring 129 aana, to be more fully described in the schedule, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for a cemetery in the Muzunguwa municipality; and under sub-section 5 of the said Act, the Government Engineer, Government, is appointed to perform the Functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Bureau Divisional Officer, Dibrugarh, and may be consulted at any time during office hours.

References

[illegible]

29, 1933.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1924, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0.65 of an acre, be-
 lying in the 11th and 12th, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a public depot at Tumbalagayak (Tumbalak) and, under sections 10 and 17, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kulliam, is
 appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the
 acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kollapalle, and may be borrowed at any time during office hours.

Figure 1 *Continued*

Classification of land, with its app. value of products, and any other products (see No. 1)	Means of water or transport.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Value to be taken up.
<p>Mineral No. 2119 2120</p>	<p>Directly obtain, by the transport of (1) Peaback, Wynne, (2) Lango on Highway (3) Southern (4) Highway and (5) Lango to (6) to (7) Lango Southern College (University).</p>	<p>From the transport of Peaback and Lango, 5. No. 2119 and 2120, and 5. No. 2119 and 2120, and 5. No. 2119 and 2120, and 5. No. 2119 and 2120.</p>	<p>ACRES 600</p>

C. B. TOMLINER,
Acting Secretary to the Board.

(Planned)

NOTIFICATIONS

For St. Louis, October 24, 1959

No. 164-P.—In modification of notification No. 163-P, published on pages 882-884 of Part I.6 of the *First St. George Gazette*, dated 17th October 1959, the following revised list of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published:—

A. PLAIN-TEXT AREA

2.—*In the Modern Period.*[illegible]

Life in the Madras Presidency—cont.[illegible]

How Ours is the Madest Paradise

22.—Continued from previous page.			
Presidency or District.	Inland Stations.		Presidency or District.
	Mileage or time, and cost of 10,000 or more telegrams.		
Bombay.	The whole province. 2. Southern Division— (a) Districts— Baruch. Thana. (b) Towns and ports— Bombay. Etiwadi. Ranapur. Karbh. Baruch. Thana. 3. Central Division— (a) Districts— Ahmadnagar. Poona. Solara. Sholapur. West Kanadiah.		(2) Towns— Poona. Sholapur. 3. Southern Division— (a) Districts— Lalgum. Bijapur. Udampur. Karnat. Hatehgiri. (b) Towns and ports— Dahod. Hah. Telangiri. Tha. 4. South— Towns and ports— Karnool.
II. Bombay.		II. Bombay— contd.	

Port St. George, October 13, 1918.

No. 185-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is advised that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Rameswaram in the District which of the Taluk districts if persons from the infected parts in the Taluk District, the Hyderabad State and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the existing Tirumala Bhadravaram festival;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 15th to the 16th November 1918, inclusive, of persons from the said parts.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of this prohibition will be treated as offenders.

Dated second, October 11, 1918.

No. 186-P.—Whereas the Governor in Council is advised that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Kottapatti in the Palghat taluk of the Malabar district, if persons from the infected portions of the Bellary, Channarayana, Madras, North Arcot, Salem, Nilgiri and South Canara districts, the Mysore State, the Bombay Presidency and other parts declared to be infected with plague are permitted to visit that place on the occasion of the existing car festival;

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, the Governor in Council prohibits the attendance at the said festival from the 2nd to 12th November 1918, both days inclusive, of persons from the said parts and further directs that between the said dates no trains to travel by railway shall be sold on the routes of Bangalore, Hoole, Polaris, Kottapattanam, Kottapattanam, Tirupattur, Vengalipattanam, Koda, Tirupattanam and Channarayana on the South Indian Railway, the stations of Kottar Road, Coimbatore and Wellington on the Nilgiri Railway and the stations of Malapattam, Anjar, and Tirumangalam on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway for the stations of Kottapatti, Oorankott, Palghat and Parli on the South Indian Railway to any person intending to be present at the said festival.

All persons proceeding to the said festival in contravention of the aforesaid will be treated as offenders.

C. G. TUDHUNTER,

Deputy Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARDS

M.R.Ry. Rameswaram Taluk Board of Lepidoptera, Kottapatti Taluk, has been elected as a member of the Tirumala Taluk Board.

Assistant Collector's Office,
14th October 1918.

S. W. G. L. MACIVER,
Collector.

Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Ry. Ponnambalam Kattakottai Taluk Panchayat Maduraiyaval has been duly elected as a member of the Chingleput Taluk Board in the District of Chingleput.

Collector's Office,
12th October 1918.

J. F. BRIANT,
Collector.

Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Ry. Rameswaram Taluk Board, N. S.Ry. Gopu Kottapatti Taluk and N.R.Ry. Tirumangalam Taluk Board have been duly elected as members of the Tirumala Taluk Board.

Collector's Office,
12th October 1918.

S. E. MANJUNATHAN,
Collector.

Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Ry. Tirupattur Taluk Board has been duly elected as a member of the Tirumala Taluk Board in the District of Tirupattur.

Collector's Office,
11th October 1918.

S. E. MANJUNATHAN,
Collector.

Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, N.R.Ry. Tirupattur Taluk Board has been duly elected as a member of the Tirumala Taluk Board in the District of Tirupattur.

Collector's Office,
10th October 1918.

E. A. DAVIS,
Deputy Collector.

Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, N.R.Ry. Tirupattur Taluk Board has been duly elected as a member of the Tirumala Taluk Board in the District of Tirupattur.

Collector's Office,
10th October 1918.

G. F. PARSONS,
Collector.

Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, N.R.Ry. Tirupattur Taluk Board has been duly elected as a member of the Tirumala Taluk Board in the District of Tirupattur.

Collector's Office,
10th October 1918.

E. J. RICHARDS,
Collector.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

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MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1916.

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HOME DEPARTMENT

(Education)

LEAVE

Fort St. George, October 23, 1916.

No. 131.—Under articles 525, 571 and 538 of the Civil Service Regulations, and in modification of notification No. 104, published on page 657 of Part I B of the Fort St. George Gazette dated the 17th September 1916, M.R. Ky. A. Subrahmanyam Apper Aravamp, Professor of Mental and Moral Science, Presidency College, Madras, is granted combined privilege leave and, in exchange for six months with effect from the 15th August 1916.

APPOINTMENTS

Fort St. George, October 23, 1916.

No. 132.—Mr. Philip Pinner Radhikrishna, Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, now on deputation under the Government of India, to be Headmaster, Central High School, Madras, without prejudice to his deputation.

No. 133.—Mr. Thomas Oliver Hodges, Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle, and acting Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, to be Inspector of Schools, Third Circle, vice Mr. Radhikrishna, but in addition to act as Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

No. 134.—Mr. James Alfred Yates, Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam, and acting Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle, to be Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle, vice Mr. Hodges.

No. 135.—Mr. Randolph Maxwell Sutherland, Headmaster, Central High School, Madras, and acting Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam, to be Principal, Government College, Kumbakonam, vice Mr. Yates.

NOTIFICATIONS

Government, September 27, 1916.

No. 136.—Substitute the following for rule 125 (i) (D) of the Madras Educational Rules:—

"Persons who have failed in the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination but who have obtained such marks as are accepted by the officers responsible for their admission, in the A Group subjects and any of the C group subjects of the special examinations held under the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme and entered 'was true to name by the Director.'"

No. 382.—

NOTICE OF A SPECIAL EXAMINATION UNDER THE SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE SCHEME FOR THE ADVANCE OF THE TEACHERS WHO HAVE FAILED IN THE MATRICULATION OR THE UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION AND ARE DESIROUS OF BEING ADMITTED FOR RE-ENTRY TO HIGHER TEACHING.

The examination will be held at the same time as, and the question papers will be the same as those of, the public examinations held under the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Scheme.

2. The subjects of the examination will be as follows:—

All the subjects of Group A and any subject from Group C—

Elementary Mathematics.	Group A.	Vernacular composition and translation.
English.	Group C.	
Languages—		
(a) Classical—		
Sanskrit.		History of England.
Arabic.		History of India.
(b) Indian vernacular—		Geography.
Urdu (Hindustani).		Algebra and Geometry.
Gujarati.		Practical Mathematics.
Tamil.		Botany.
Telugu.		Physics.
Malayalam.		Chemistry.
Crispien.		

3. A certificate showing the marks obtained by the candidate in the subjects he was examined in will be issued to him.

4. Applications for admission to the examination will be received only from first class teachers who have failed in the Matriculation or the Upper Secondary examination and should be submitted through the Circle Inspector or the Inspector concerned to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, on or before the 30th January. The fee for admission is Rs. 12. The receipt should be paid into a Government Treasury and the treasury receipt attached to the application. Forms of application may be obtained from the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras.

F. RAJAGOPALA ACHARYA,

Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Director is pleased to grant leave on private affairs for six months from the date of his relief in M.R.Sy. S. Subramanyam Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Virudhachal range, and acting Headmaster, Government Higher Secondary Training School for Madras, Villupuram, and to make the following appointments:—

(1) M.R.Sy. S. Subramanyam Ayyar, Headmaster, Government Training School, Cuddalore, and sub. prof. First Assistant, Training section of the Government Training School, Madurai, to act as his own guide as Headmaster, Government Training School, Villupuram, and M. A. G. W. Raviar, as other duty as well as his other duties. To join expeditiously on relief.

(2) M.R.Sy. S. Subramanyam Ayyar, Agricultural Instructor, Government Training School, Ruzhupur, to act as First Assistant, Training section of that school, in the Probationary class of the sub. of Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, and M.R.Sy. M. S. Subramanyam Ayyar, as other duty as well as his other duties.

Madras, 21st October 1914.

The Director is pleased to grant privilege leave for three months from or after the 1st November 1914 and to make the following appointments:—

(1) M.R.Sy. A. Subramanyam, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Chittoor, and Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor, and to make the following appointments:—

(2) M.R.Sy. D. Subramanyam, Third Assistant, acting as Temporary Assistant in the Government Secondary School, Chittoor, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor, and to make the following appointments:—

(3) M.R.Sy. D. Subramanyam, Third Assistant, acting as Temporary Assistant in the Government Secondary School, Chittoor, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chittoor, and to make the following appointments:—

J. H. STONE,

Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 21st October 1914.

APPOINTMENT

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointment:—

M.R.Sy. S. Subramanyam Ayyar, sub. prof. Assistant Lecturer, Rajahmundry College, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry range, in the Probationary class on a salary of Rs. 24 per annum, and M.R.Sy. S. G. David as private tutor and acting his employment on other duty thereafter as well as his other duties. To join on relief by M.R.Sy. S. Subramanyam Ayyar.

J. H. STONE,

Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 21st October 1914.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—DECEMBER, 1918.

Notice is hereby given that the Written test in connection with the next Government Technical Examination in Minor Secondary Engineering—Intermediate grade, will be held on Saturday the 2nd December 1918, at the Fort and will run from 10 a.m. to 12 noon. The day is in accordance with a notice that will be published in due course in Part II B of the Fort St. George Gazette.

3. The Written and Practical and oral examination will be held only at Madras. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who sends a notice other than Madras.

4. In the case of applications from pupils, the head of the institution, from which they are sent is requested to see, before signing the certificate at the foot of each application, that the institution has been recognized by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, as being to impart instruction in Minor Secondary Engineering according to the Intermediate grade.

N.B.—Heads of institutions recognized by General Examinations should not sign the certificate at the foot of the application form filled in by any of their pupils coming up for the Technical examinations.

5. Each candidate should submit along with his application a certificate signed by the Secretary Engineer at the District Secondary Engineer that he has undergone a five months' course in "Minor Secondary Engineering—Intermediate grade."

6. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English or printed form as they may reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 1st October after which date no application will be received.

7. Candidates in the medium should obtain the required application forms from the Treasury of the table in which they are resident or of the district in which they belong. Candidates who are residents of Madras should apply for application forms at the office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Old College, Nanganakudam, and not to the Collector of Madras.

N.B.—No notice will be taken of any application from candidates in the medium requesting to be supplied with application forms from this office.

8. The prescribed fee of Rs. 500, that is, the fee prescribed for a subject according to the Intermediate grade, must be sent in every case into a Government Treasury, or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, on or before the 1st October, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer or the Bank of Madras attached to the application. One should be taken to see that the fee is sent in sufficiently early so that the fee receipt obtained may be attached to the application which must reach the Commissioner's Office on or before the 1st October. On no account will the fee be received in the Commissioner's Office whether sent in cash or by Post Office order.

Here—old Madras, is the case of all pupils the fee should be collected by the Headmaster and sent in a stamp form to the Bank of Madras together with two lists of the pupils, one of which will be retained by the Bank and the other signed and returned to the Headmaster. This latter list should be forwarded in triplicate along with the application of the candidates. The necessary form for this purpose will be supplied by this office in accordance with application.

9. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, superscribed and addressed as follows, the receipt for the fee paid being always attached to it:—

[Application for admission to the Government Technical Examinations.]

To the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations,
Nanganakudam, Madras, S.W.

N.B.—Candidates wishing to secure themselves that their applications have been received, should submit an acknowledgment post paid in their respective applications. The postcard should bear the candidate's address only, and no other writing. Such postcards will be returned to them in due course with the "Receipt" stamp of the office impressed upon them. No other form of acknowledgment except that provided by the postcard rules regarding registered covers can possibly be given any, will any notice be taken of any letter from any candidate inquiring whether his application has been received. Irregularly stamped covers will be rejected.

10. Candidates should write their names, their fathers' names, and their home address distinctly and in full in their applications, and give their address in full also if "Old Madras." They should state in column 2 of their applications whether they are "Free-Indians" or "Free-Indians." Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

N.B.—The signatures or pretenses of candidates, or the appointments held by them, should invariably be stated in column 10 of their applications.

11. The fee paid will, in no case whatever, be refunded, nor will it be returned for a subsequent examination. The fee will only come for that may have been previously paid is returned. Candidates are accordingly advised to study the regulations carefully and strictly to maintain, before receiving their fee, that they fill in the prescribed certificate of admission to the examination.

12. Subject to any change that it may be necessary or convenient to make in the arrangements for the written examination will be conducted on shown in the following table:—

Day.	Time.	Subject.
Monday, 2nd December	11 a.m. to 2 p.m.	Minor Secondary Engineering (Intermediate grade).

22. For any further information that may be required, candidates are referred to the Government notification regarding the examinations and to the syllabus for the subject, copies of both of which may be had on payment at the Government Bazaar Press, Market Road, Madras. No copies other than the syllabus of the examination can be furnished to candidates from the Commissioner's Office.

23. Any candidate who, due not behave properly towards the Chief and Assistant Superintendents of the examination or is prejudicial to having due order in connection of any kind is liable to have his examination cancelled and also to be placed for a period of years under suspension for any of the examinations under the control of the Commissioner for each term of years in the Commission may think fit, or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any reason whatever as to the trustworthiness of any candidate, it may be required to undergo re-examination at once before able to sit for any of the examinations in any one or more of the subjects of the examination for which he appeared, his name or failure being determined on the results of such re-examination.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 23 October 1916.

G. MADHOCK,
Secretary.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE

ASSISTANT EXAMINATIONS—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—MARCH 1917.

Notes

Applications are invited for appointment to Assistant Examinerships in the coming Public Examinations in connection with the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate. Persons who already applied on a previous occasion should attach applications as now; those who were appointed Examiners or Assistant Examiners before may send on applications.

Applications should be sent addressed to the Secretary to the Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras. They should not be made, either personally or by writing, to the President or Members of the Board for the Award of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate. The application of persons living in compliance with this rule will run the risk of being considered. Consideration by applicants for examinations will be regarded as an admission.

Applications should be made out in manuscript in the accompanying form (enclosed here). Applications should reach this office not later than the 20th November week. No returning letters—official or semi-official—can be sent along with them.

Applications not accepted will not receive any reply to that effect.

Application for an Assistant Examinership—Public Examinations (S.S.L.C.), 1917

1. Name.

2. Previous designation (in full) of office held at present.

3. If a teacher, whether assistant or senior, (Specify) at Government or Assistant (Specified) High School. (The name of the particular institution and the rank of teacher (first teacher or senior teacher) and so forth) should be stated.)

4. Address.

5. College or colleges where educated.

6. Assistant or other qualifications, if any.

[In the case of graduates, the institution and date when the degree was taken should be given (with date). An Unmarried copy of the certificate, if any, should be sent sealed in the application. If a married copy is not sent, it is assumed that it is not required.]

7. Present subject taught by applicant.

8. Date.

9. Subject.

10. If applicant has been recommended by an assistant examiner before, whether candidate or assistant examiner, the particular examination subject and year.

11. Subject in subjects in which applicant is proposed to examine. [Not more than two subjects should be mentioned.]

12. Endorsement, if any, accompanying the application.

13. Other documents (in full) of the person recommending should be given.

14. Remarks, if any.

Signature

Date

(By order)

(By order)

Signature of applicant.

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 23 October 1916.

G. MADHOCK,
Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS

CORRECTION

In this office notification, dated 10th October 1916, regarding the "Election of two members of the Syndicate," published in Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 12th October 1916—

For the words "not later than Friday the 26th October 1916."

Read the words "not later than Friday the 27th October 1916."

Secrets House, 26th October 1916.

F. DEWISBURY, A.S., LL.B.,
Registrar.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION IN DRILL AND GYMNASICS, 1916.

An examination for Gymnastic Teachers' Certificate will be held at Madras at the Physical Training Centre, Egmore, in December 1916.

The exact date of the examination will be notified later.

1. Only those candidates who have had the necessary training in the undermentioned institutions will be admitted to the examination:—

First Circle	.. ..	..	Municipal High School, Chinnai.
Second Circle	.. ..	..	Town High School, Quilon.
Third Circle	.. ..	..	Municipal High School, Coimbatore.
Fourth Circle	.. ..	..	Government School, Chingleput.
Fifth Circle	.. ..	..	Teachers' College, Kanchi.
Sixth Circle	.. ..	..	S. V. High School, Tiruchirappalli.
Seventh Circle	.. ..	..	Government College, Kumbakonam.
Eighth Circle	.. ..	..	St. Peter's College, Tanjore.
Ninth Circle	.. ..	..	C.M.S. High School, Palamcottah.
Tenth Circle	.. ..	..	Government Training School, Calicut.
		..	St. Joseph's College, Bangalore (Twelve entries).

2. Candidates should have a fair knowledge of physical exercises, such as those prescribed in series A to C of the syllabus of Physical Education for Schools published by the Board of Education, London, in 1905, price nine pence (9 s.) and issued by Messrs. Wynans & Sons, London.

Candidates should be properly dressed; either of the following will be considered a suitable costume:—

- (1) Vest, white trousers and tennis shoes with belt or sash.
- (2) Vest, knicker or white shorts and knee caps with belt and sash.

3. Applications for admission must reach the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras S.W., on or before the 25th November 1915. They must be prepared in the prescribed printed form, copies of which may be had on application to the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras S.W., and they should be countersigned by the Gymnastic Instructor under whom the candidate underwent training and the head of the institution.

4. The fee for admission to the examination is Rs. 2. It should be paid into a Government Treasury and the Treasury Officer's receipt should accompany the application for admission to the examination.

5. Applications received after the due date will be rejected.

J. H. MELVILLE,
Inspector of European and Training Schools.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE SPECIAL GYMNASIUM CLASS ATTACHED TO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET—JANUARY 1916.

Admission to the Special Gymnastic Class attached to the Teachers' College is open to gymnastic instructors of recognized schools throughout the Madras Presidency who are not married and in candidates specially recommended by Managers of schools with a definite promise of appointment after training.

2. The course is for one year from January to December. Each selected candidate will be required to pay a class fee of one rupee a month for the whole course.

3. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his recent and educational certificates; his English will have to be professed when he is selected.

4. Applicants should be submitted counter-signed by the Manager of the school in which the candidate is employed or is to be employed.

5. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 25th November 1915 and will be made on printed forms which can be obtained from the Principal.

Teachers' College, Saidapet,
2nd October 1915.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Principal.

REMOVAL OF OFFICES

It is hereby notified that the Office of the Sub-District Inspector of Schools, Georgetown, has been removed from No. 23 Pulayappa Street, Georgetown, to No. 54-55 Gollars Agalamma Street, Tamborpet, Madras.

Madras, 12th October 1915.

N. GUANESATHAN,
Sub-dist. Inspector of Schools, Georgetown, Coorg.

The office of the undersigned has been removed to No. 214 Appa Malaya Street, near Masjid, Georgetown, Madras.

Madras, 16th October 1915.

S. KUTHAMMAD ABDULLAH,
Sub-dist. Inspector of Schools, Madras, Coorg.

NOTIFICATION

It is hereby notified that an Elementary School-Leaving Certificate form bearing No. 44613 has been put in transit. Anyone who is able to trace it put my comments to the undersigned.

M. SUBBARMANYA AYYAR,

Sub-Act. Inspector of Schools acting in Shigali Range.

Shigali, 1st October 1915.

TELEBU SHORTHAND MANUAL

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rao, which has been recommended for the use of students taking vocational shorthand as an optional subject, are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 2-6-0 a copy.

VACANCIES

Appointments are invited from trained and untrained Bachelors for the post of two District Board Sanitary Schoolmasters, Chidambaram, on Rs. 40 per mensem. The school will work at Chidambaram throughout the current school year. But those whose optional language is Telugu need apply.

The applicants should mention the following particulars and report of testimonials, if any, should be attached:—

(1) Age; (2) years of training; (3) service as teacher; and (4) last previous appointment.

The applications should be submitted so as to reach this office before the 1st November 1915.

E. G. KRISHNA RAO,

Acting Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chidambaram district.

Chidambaram, 15th October 1915.

Wanted for three months from 1st January 1917 two Assistant Demonstrators for the classes of Practical Physiology and one Assistant Demonstrator for the class of Practical Hygiene and Bacteriology.

Salary of each Assistant Demonstrator will be Rs. 32 per mensem.

Candidates must have passed the L.M. & S. or the M.B., B.S. Degree Examination. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 6th November 1915.

A. MILLER, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.S.,

Principal, Medical College.

Madras, 11th October 1915.

Appointments are invited from Bachelors in Zoology of the Madras University for the post of Zoological Assistants at the Government Museum (pay Rs. 350-5-100 per mensem).

As the incumbent of the post will be required to tour from time to time for collecting purposes, he will be expected to show special aptitude for field work.

The candidates selected will be placed on probation for one year.

Applications stating age and qualifications, with copies of testimonials, should reach the undersigned on or before Wednesday, the 6th November 1915.

Government Museum, Madras,
14th October 1915.

J. H. HENDERSON,
superintendent.

Appointments are invited from teachers holding trained teachers' certificates of the secondary grade with a knowledge of Telugu for employment as Inspectors of Elementary Schools in the districts of Annapuram, Kurnool and Bellary on Rs. 32 plus a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 12-8-0 per mensem and also for employment as teachers in the Government Training Schools at Kurnool, Annapuram, Bellary and Anantapur on Rs. 25 plus a fixed allowance of Rs. 6 per mensem.

In the case of inspectors to be stationed in the Bellary district a working knowledge of Goottur is also necessary.

Applications stating age, present appointment with salary, general and technical educational qualifications and vernaculars known with copies of testimonials should be submitted so as to reach the undersigned not later than 15th November next.

Applications of candidates already in service should be submitted through their present employers.

M. RAMAKRISHNA AYYANGAR,

Acting Inspector of Schools, Bellary District.

Bellary, 15th October 1915.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority

No. 49.)

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 31, 1906.

(Patterson, 1986, p. 11).

Part III.—Miscellaneous Modifications

CONTENTS

[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

Results and Discussion

Footnote.—The following postcodes of Sub-Registrars are referred to:—

M.D.Sy. Chikankar Khatyaga Basir from Fulkunda (Golemar-Tiangyoon) (Jirier) to Kallar (Golemar) Nallam District.

MS By: Tamsin Mallory; file on other day from Keller (Gustav-Mallory district) to Falkenda (Hudson-Vancouver district).

Madras, 23rd October 1919.

G. H. SCHWIDT,
Superintendent of Education

Board of Directors

BANK, JASANI AND CHAUDHARY DEPARTMENTS

Leave.—Under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.B.R., Pottanmaheshwari Nanyan Moan, Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for one month and fifteen days from or after 15th November 1916.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 10th October 1916.

Bridge—Free Mohamed Salih, Free Mohamed Ali, Kasey Salih Salazar, Inspector,
on return from leave, is posted to the Hama area.

M.R.Dy. Arumugam; Alankar, Assistant Inspector in charge of the House, Kerala, on relief by Inspector T. Mahalingam AB Hamey, Sahib Sahadur, is posted to the same grade as Assistant Inspector, via M.R. By Arjun Sahasra Tulu Aridham Pili, acting Assistant Inspector, assisted

M. R. Ey. Tempore Namaswami Pillai Vinayam Pillai Anagad, Inspector, on leave from home, is posted to the North Travancore circle.

M. R. Ey. Assistant Appur Namaswami Appur, clerk, Central office, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Madhavam circle. To join urgently on duty.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 21st October 1913.

K. F. THOMAS,
Secretary.

REVENUE SUPERVISOR, SENIOR, LAND REVENUE AND ASSISTANTS.

Extension of Leave.—M. R. Ey. O. Tadiyagan, Assistant in Revenue, under the Government Land Revenue Office at the Agricultural College, Coimbatore, is granted an extension of leave from 15th to 31st day.

Board of Revenue (M. R., Sec., L.R. and Agr.),
Madras, 21st October 1913.

T. KAGHANIAH,
Secretary.

FIRMS

Patents.—The following patents are entered—

Mr. J. A. Munier, Assistant Commissioner of Firms, East Goddagh District, is posted to the charge of Central range, with permission to live at Kallar Road, Coimbatore.

M. R. Ey. V. P. Nanyana Menon, Ranger, fourth grade, is, ruled by Mr. J. A. Munier, is transferred from Central range to the charge of Madhavam range.

M. R. Ey. A. Sridhar Pillai, Ranger, fifth grade, Paravankulam range, is posted to replace Ranger P. Gopalanthara of the charge of Madhavam range, and to hold charge of that range in addition to his own as a temporary measure until he is relieved by M. R. Ey. V. P. Nanyana Menon.

Madras, 14th October 1913.

H. B. DEYANT,
Commissioner of Firms, Central Circle.

Extension of Leave.—M. R. Ey. S. Desaiyandi Appur, Ranger, fifth grade, South Suley division, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months in continuation of three months' leave granted to him in this office between October No. 115 of 1913, dated 19th August 1913.

Trichinopoly, 12th October 1913.

F. M. LEXINGTON,
Commissioner of Firms, Southern Circle.

Leave.—M. R. Ey. S. Desaiyandi Appur, Ranger, second grade, the Nilgiris, is granted leave on medical certificate for three months from date of relief.

Coimbatore, 19th October 1913.

H. A. LATHEAL,
Acting Commissioner of Firms, Western Circle.

PUBLIC WORKS

Promotions and Transfers—

With effect from 1st September in consequence of the appointment of M. R. Ey. S. Namaswami Appur as Overseer, first grade—

Mr. A. G. King, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank (succeeded), to Overseer, second grade, permanent.

M. R. Ey. A. R. Namaswami Appur, from Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, to Overseer, second grade, permanent.

With effect from 24th September 1913, viz. Staff Sergeant John Edward Furlan, Supervisor, second grade, and temporary Sub-Engineer on ordinary duty—

M. R. Ey. C. S. Namaswami Appur, from Overseer, first grade, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank.

Mr. A. G. King, from Overseer, second grade, to Overseer, first grade, temporary (succeeded).

M. R. Ey. A. R. Namaswami Appur, from Overseer, second grade, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

With effect from 15th September 1913, viz. Sergeant Walter Henry Donald, Overseer, first grade, and James E. Jahn on medical certificate—

M. R. Ey. M. S. Namaswami, from Overseer, second grade, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

With effect from 15th September 1913, viz. M. R. Ey. Parasagadam, Assistant Engineer, Namaswami Appur Anagad, Sub-Engineer, third grade, and necessary Assistant Engineer, no leave on medical certificate—

M. R. Ey. F. Namaswami Appur, from Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank, to Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank.

M. R. Ey. Namaswami Appur Namaswami Appur, from Overseer, first grade, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank.

M. R. Ey. T. P. Namaswami Appur, from Overseer, second grade, to Overseer, first grade, temporary rank.

Madras, 20th October 1913.

S. R. NERAY,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Survey.—M. R. Ey. O. K. Namaswami Pillai, temporary Upper Subordinate on No. 62, from the Changanassery division to the South Travancore division.

This order comes into effect from the 1st day of January 1914.

Madras, 17th October 1913.

Transfer.—M.R.Sy. K. Narayana Reddy, Sub-Engineer, 5th grade, from the charge at No. II sub-division, to the charge of No. I sub-division, North Boundary division. To proceed immediately on relief by M.R. J. O. G. Pooja as soon as he returns from leave.

Madras, 19th October 1918.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, F. Circle.

Leave.—M.R.Sy. Ramaswamy Sreeni Appiah Reddy, Appan, Guntur, first grade, Madras division, is granted, under article 245, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for three months with effect from the 29th August 1918 afternoon on representation of the six weeks' leave granted from the same date and notified on page 1275, Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 26th October 1918.

Tiruchengode, 18th October 1918.

C. T. MULLINGS,
Superintending Engineer, F.I. Circle.

Leave.—M.R.Sy. S. Gnanakrishna Sadas, Supervisor, second grade, Circle office, is granted, under article 245, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for twenty days with effect from 11th October 1918.

Madras, 16th October 1918.

Leave.—M.R.Sy. S. Parthasarayana Appan, Guntur, first grade, Talaru Project division, is granted, under article 245, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month and nine days from 26th October 1918 business as usual at relief.

Transfer.—M.R.Sy. P. Ramachandra Appan, Supervisor, first grade, is transferred from the Cavery division to the North Anna division.

Posting.—M.R.Sy. K. Velazha Achari, Guntur, second grade, is appointed, posted to this Circle is Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 4741 G, dated 5th October 1918, is posted to this Circle office as a temporary measure.

Madras, 19th October 1918.

S. V. RAMSINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, F.I. Circle.

MADRAS.

Appointments, etc.—Civil Assistant Surgeon T. Kumbakam Pillai, M.B. & S., from Reserve Duty, Government General Hospital, Madras, is placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakonam, viz Civil Assistant Surgeon S. Ranga Achari, M.B. & S., transferred.

Madras, 18th October 1918.

Civil Assistant Surgeon P. Kamaswami, M.B. & S., from Reserve Duty, Government General Hospital, Madras, is placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Velur, viz Civil Assistant Surgeon R. Gopalakrishna Rao, M.B. & S.

Civil Assistant Surgeon E. Gopalakrishna Rao, M.B. & S., from Municipal Hospital, Tuticorin, is posted to Government General Hospital, Madras, viz Civil Assistant Surgeon E. Ramaswami Appan, M.B. & S.

Civil Assistant Surgeon H. Ramaswami Appan, M.B. & S., on relief at Government General Hospital, Madras, is appointed as Instructor in Pathology in Medical School, Bangalore, Madras.

Civil Assistant Surgeon C. Venkayya, M.B. & S., from Reserve Duty, Government General Hospital, Madras, is placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Orkney, viz temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Srinivasa Sastri, M.B. & S.

Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Srinivasa Sastri, M.B. & S., on relief at Local Fund Hospital, Annapuram, is placed at the disposal of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tirumangal, viz Civil Assistant Surgeon T. V. Raghava Sastri, M.B. & S.

Civil Assistant Surgeon T. V. Raghava Sastri, M.B. & S., on relief at Municipal Hospital, Tirumangal, is appointed as Instructor in Pathology in Medical School, Bangalore.

Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Krishnan Raghava Appan, M.B. & S. (under suspension), is posted to Police and Sub-Jail Hospital, Kozhikode, viz temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon K. O. Krishnaswami Appan, M.B. & S.

Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon H. O. Krishnaswami Appan, M.B. & S., on relief at Kozhikode, is appointed as Secretary Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Goleen, viz temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Acharya, M.B. & S.

Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeon M. Acharya, M.B. & S., on relief at Coimbatore, is appointed as Instructor in Pathology, Medical School, Bangalore.

(By order)

Madras, 18th October 1918.

C. A. F. HIRSTON, Major, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon General.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS

PATENTS

The following *printed specifications* of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 8 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Indian Patent Office, Mysore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Oswald House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Translations for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price in annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 4 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

5612. Mofin Equipment Co., Ltd., and W. P. Wain. Improvements in or relating to military equipments.
 5646. J. L. Farnal. Water-cast.
 5867. J. W. Lema. Improvements in or relating to yarn-winding devices for textile machines.
 5958. C. Reid. Improved surveying staff for vertical and horizontal angles.
 5968. G. Pals. Self-registering theodolite.
 5970. F. T. LeFevre. Improvements in the ball valve spindle and stem pack.
 5983. H. D. Hensley. Tap and gauge cocker.
 5985. W. Sheppard. Improvements in convertible bottles of road vehicles.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Port Bl. George, 24th October 1918.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY

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 SUNDAY AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.]

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L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

Calcutta, 19th August 1918.

REMOVAL OF OFFICE

It is hereby notified for the information of the public that the Pumping and Boring Department which was hitherto under the control of the Director of Industries has been transferred to the Agricultural Department with effect from 1st August 1918.

Board of Revenue (B.S., Sec., L. Sec. and Agr.),
 Madras, 10th October 1918.

T. RAGHATIAN,
Secretary.

NOTIFICATION

The following alterations made by the Inspector-General of Registrars and approved by the Local Government in the rules under section 82 of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, published as pages 562-567 of the Port Bl. George Gazette, Part II, dated the 10th May 1918, is published for general information.

Order rule 112.

Madras, 21st October 1918.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registrars.

TREASURE TROVE

It is hereby notified under section 8 of Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 30th of May 1918 a stone idol valued at about Rs. 50 was found in a well situated in the flower garden attached to the Sri Koderu Theroor temple and forming part of S. No. 446-1 village and panchayat, in the village of 261, Kulkarni, Chingleput taluk, Chingleput district, by one Narayana Raghavachari of the said village.

All persons claiming the said treasure are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of the Chingleput district at his office at Madras, on Friday the 1st December 1918 in view to the matter being assigned into and determined according to law.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
 11th July 1918.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI. of 1878 that treasure consisting of the undesignated articles of the value of Rs. 20-0-0 was found buried in the house of

Chinese Porcelain Bells and Pells. Porcelain Bells in the village of Naniapalli, District of Anantapur, Anantapur District, Madras Presidency.

Description of articles.	Weight. TOLAS.	Estimated value. Rs. A. P.
<i>Cases produced by Chinese Porcelain Bells.</i>		
Thirty-three silver coins with some inscription in Persian language on both sides	354	75 8 0
One silver coin with some inscription in Persian language on both sides	1	0 10 0
Two old silver rupees with some Persian inscription on both sides	2	1 4 0
Two old half rupees with some Persian inscription on both sides	1	6 12 0
<i>Cases produced by Pells Porcelain Bells.</i>		
Twenty-eight old rupees with some Persian inscription on both sides	98	27 8 0
One half rupee	100	1 5 0
Four old half rupees with some Persian inscription on both sides	2	1 4 0
Eleven silver coins with some Persian inscription on both sides	11	6 14 0
One quarter rupee	11	0 8 0
Total		89 2 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur on the 15th November 1914 in view of the matter being required to be determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
22nd June 1914.

S. W. G. I. NARAYAN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of the aforementioned articles of the value of Rs. 14 was found about 20th December 1913 in the city of Naniapalli village of Naniapalli Taluk of Anantapur District.

Description of articles.	Weight.	Estimated value. Rs. A. P.
Three gold pieces and one silver	11 tola	15 0 0
Two silver coins	4 tola and 18 annas	4 0 0
Total		19 0 0

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur on 15th December 1914 in view of the matter being required to be determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
14th June 1914.

N. MACHINHAEL,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that on 1st June 1914, a brass case containing 21 gold coins worth about Rs. 125 was found in the house of Naniapalli village of Anantapur District, near the house of Naniapalli and Naniapalli. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned at his office at Anantapur on the 15th December 1914 at 11 a.m. in order that the matter may be required to be determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
10th July 1914.

S. K. MARJOKIBANER,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on or about 10th July 1914 the aforementioned treasure of the value of Rs. 14 was found by the Collector of Anantapur in the village of Naniapalli Taluk of Anantapur District, near the house of Naniapalli and Naniapalli. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the undersigned at his office at Anantapur on the 15th December 1914 at 11 a.m. in order that the matter may be required to be determined according to law.

Description of articles.	Weight.	Estimated value. Rs. 14.
Five gold pieces	About 2 tola	

S. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by a duly authorized agent before the Collector of Anantapur at his office at Anantapur on 15th December 1914 with a view to the matter being required to be determined according to law.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
10th September 1914.

H. H. BURKITT,
Acting Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that about the beginning of January 1918 treasure consisting of silver and gold coins, some melted, valued at about Rs. 15-5-5 was found hidden in the gutter level of Arisingiri Vouda in Gunderam village of Tirumamalai taluk, North Arcot District.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office on the 25th day of November 1918 in order that the matter being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office,
25th June 1918.

R. J. RICHARDS,
Collector.

Under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that on 26th July 1918, a treasure consisting of 20 silver coins bearing Hindustani or Arabic inscriptions and weighing 27½ tolas, which is valued at about Rs. 54, was found in the village site of Kumpundiya, a hamlet attached to the Peda Maruti village in Peda Maruti Muttu in Tiruchangudi taluk, by one Rangala Chaudan of the same village when he was digging a pit to sow some paddy seeds.

5. All persons claiming the treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madras at his office at Madras on 30th January 1919 in view of the notice being required into and determined according to law.

Madras Collector's Office,
18th August 1918.

E. W. LEON,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 8 of Act VI of 1878, the undisclosed treasure was found on 21st December 1915 by A. C. Kalakuramai Pillai, Local Board Collector, while repairing the road from Marapattai Railway station to Peta; in S. V. No. 5531 (within perimeter) in Chellian Thendakapattanam village attached to Mahanambalapuram Chattram under the management of the President, District Board, Tanjore.

Description.	Weight.	Value.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
(1) Mahanambal Maruti with its Treasure	1 1/2	125	0	0
(2) Tumbachal	2 1/2	30	0	0
(3) Kall	0 5/4	20	0	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office at Tanjore on the 21st October 1918 in view of the notice being required and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
20th May 1918.

S. B. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on 26th April 1918, the treasure described below was found concealed in a box underneath a mango tree which stood in the wooded perimeter of the village of Thodigapatti, hamlet of Perumthodupattanam (Mannakki) taluk, Tiruchirappalli District, Madras Presidency:-

"Two small pieces of gold worth about 1½ tolas and 1 bolter half of gold worth Rs. 20."

5. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector at his office at Tiruchirappalli on 15th November 1918 in view of the notice being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Tiruchirappalli Collector's Office,
25th July 1918.

K. S. LLOYD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 8 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that treasure consisting of superannated silver of the value of Rs. 55-5-6, as detailed below was found on 7th January 1918, by one Pudukottai while digging foundations for his house at Sarathavalli village in the Narasingapur taluk, Vengalpet district:-

Description.		Value.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Quarter-anna silver		20	11	5
Half-anna coins		5	7	0
One-third anna coins		5	0	0
Total		50	5	5

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Vengalpet, at his office in Vengalpet, on 15th November 1918, in view of the notice being required into and disposed of according to law.

Vengalpet Collector's Office,
7th June 1918.

F. W. H. BISHOPSTON,
Acting Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER

RETURN showing the RATES and DEATHS registered in the Municipality of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY including 35,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the District and Municipality for the week ending 18th September 1914.

1-1

Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1911.	SICKNESSES										DEATHS														RATES PER 1,000 IN RESPECT OF SICKNESSES AND DEATHS.	
		CLASS.				TOTAL DEATHS		CLASS.				TOTAL DEATHS		CAUSES OF DEATH													
		Cholera.	Typhoid.	Dysentery.	Other Fevers.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Typhoid.	Dysentery.	Other Fevers.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	Cholera.	Typhoid.	Pyrexia.	Consumption.	Heart and Lung Disease.	Localities.	Other.	Total.	Cholera.	Other.	
Madras ..	188,330	8	107	8	..	85	84	169	4	68	8	..	80	60	17	..	12	9	9	..	9	..	..	94	44.8	50.1
Triplicane ..	152,811	30	84	12	..	82	81	163	8	48	20	4	40	42	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	49.8	37.3
Palani ..	79,437	4	30	27	..	38	28	66	5	21	10	4	30	18	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	40.5	34.9
Kumbakonam ..	91,547	1	95	1	..	92	27	119	5	99	..	..	95	19	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59	47.7	33.4
Tanjore ..	80,145	9	58	4	..	53	28	81	1	37	..	..	38	33	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	34.2	34.7
Trichy ..	86,168	2	22	94	..	53	21	74	4	10	..	..	9	10	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	41.7	21.7
Palani ..	85,155	3	45	4	..	23	51	74	9	41	..	..	50	18	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	37	40.9
Chidambaram ..	56,574	1	88	5	..	33	35	68	..	30	..	..	36	5	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	59.8	32.9
Chennai ..	81,116	1	40	..	..	18	22	40	..	41	..	..	23	31	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30	39.8	43.5
Chengam ..	35,884	..	44	..	..	38	26	64	..	30	..	..	30	21	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	49.7
Vellore ..	35,756	..	33	10	..	11	35	46	..	30	..	..	30	14	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	31	40.5
Palayamkottai ..	48,417	1	33	2	..	13	14	27	1	22	..	..	13	22	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	40.9
Mangalore ..	48,412	14	36	8	..	26	28	54	..	34	..	..	4	16	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	4	3
Coimbatore ..	47,007	5	33	1	..	24	14	38	3	26	1	..	56	18	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	30.5	19.6
Palani ..	44,808	5	15	13	2	18	11	29	4	30	9	1	16	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	37.5
Trichy ..	44,806	1	46	9	..	24	38	62	..	37	..	..	31	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	15	30.5
Tanjore ..	41,816	9	38	8	..	17	15	32	9	16	4	..	20	21	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	17	35.9
Chennai ..	41,816	5	47	18	..	19	33	52	2	18	13	..	23	21	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	3
Vengaloor ..	41,816	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	14	23.9
Kilasa ..	40,231	1	20	..	..	21	14	35	1	20	..	..	15	18	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..
Madurai ..	41,133	..	35	9	..	19	32	51	..	34	5	..	18	18	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	25	20.9
Tanjore ..	40,185	31	52	5	..	28	15	43	5	18	1	..	14	6	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	45.5
Tanjore ..	37,652	1	31	8	..	18	7	25	..	26	1	..	12	13	25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	30	3
Bellary ..	34,924	1	17	8	..	9	12	21	5	14	1	..	8	7	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	9
Bellary ..	33,219	1	18	4	..	15	9	24	..	14	1	..	19	3	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	32,857	..	17	..	..	14	8	22	..	19	13	..	18	13	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	3
Adon ..	31,918	..	20	3	..	16	9	25	..	16	5	..	12	5	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	3	1
Bellary ..	31,454	..	13	1	..	9	4	13	..	16	..	..	5	9	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..
Bellary ..	31,254	5	7	..	..	39	7	46	1	11	..	..	9	13	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	5	..
Bellary ..	30,648	1	13	5	..	18	10	28	1	10	..	..	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Chennai ..	31,647	9	4	..	..	6	8	14	3	9	..	..	19	6	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	8	..
Mayavaram ..	31,121	1	36	..	..	13	14	27	5	10	..	..	8	8	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
Bellary ..	30,400	..	17	..	..	9	7	16	..	8	..	..	7	7	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	3
Trichy ..	28,040	4	13	..	..	14	10	24	9	19	3	..	9	14	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	3	1
Chennai ..	18,122	6	3	..	..	8	5	13	..	7	3	4	8	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..
Total ..	1,074,432	216	1,097	195	9	741	624	1,365	57	625	222	9	627	278	794	8	98	3	1423	158	81	12	257	45.8	34.3		

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
10th October 1914.

R. ANNASAI, Esq.,
Manager and Assistant.

Oct. 26, 1914

POST OFFICE GAZETTE

1914

Return showing the Hyster and Deister registered in the DISTRICT of the MARYLAND FORESTERS during the month of April 1897

[illegible]

* Fostering the Old Trade

[illegible]

• Training the MLP Tests

* Windows 95/NT and 2000 is not in scope in this District

Madison, 22 Feb. August 1826.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Secretary Commission

2007, 2011, 2016)

FOOT ST. GREGOR GAZETTE

154

Tables showing the Entries and Deaths registered in various Districts of the Marine Provinces exclusive of Zambard villages during the month of April 1918.

Population according to Census of 1911.	District.	Population for which Returns were made.	BIRTHS										DEATHS																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
			Cause.						Total Births.				Cause.						Total Deaths.				Cause or Cause.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
			Still-born.	English-Indian.	Indian-Other.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Causes.					English-Indian.	Indian-Other.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Causes.						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Typhus.	Dysent.	Malaria.	Scarlet.	Whooping Cough.	Other.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
								M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.					Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.									Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
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1,22,404	Madras ..	1,49,495	2	8	178	6,086	330	1	5,815	1,410	6,674	0	..	89	5,896	18	16	528	101	1,469	24	25	50	27	1	1	319	551	

Madras, 10th April 1918.

W. A. JESTICE, Mayor, L.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

BEYER showing the Buses and Trucks registered in the Municipality of the Marianas Province during the month of April 1968.

[illegible]

Should we call on you now?

Reports showing the Borneo and District registered in the Meteorological of the Kansas Passenger during the month of April 1916—cont.

District	Municipal Town	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BORNEO—cont.														All other in Borneo.	Ratio per week in population per month.														Average ratio per month in population per district in the Government of the Straits Settlements and F.M.S. 1914.			
			CITIES IN BORNEO—cont.																Chapman.	Grand total.	Pangasinan.	Iloilo.	Zamboanga.	Davao.	Cebu.	Mindanao.	All other months.	Total.	Per cent.	Per cent.					
			CITIES.																																
			CITIES.																																
			CITIES.																																
			12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44			
Canton	Chibola	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Belaga	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Pahang	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Perak	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Singapore	Singapore	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Penang	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Malacca	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Sumatra	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Celebes	Celebes	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Sumatra	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Java	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Sumatra	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Korea	Korea	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Japan	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	China	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	India	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
Korea	Korea	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	Japan	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	China	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43
	India	27,876	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43

RETURN showing the DEBTS and DEBITES registered in the MORTUARY of the MARINE PARISH during the month of April 1918—cont.

		DEBTS.										DEBITES.																	
District.	Municipal Division.	Population enumerated in the Census of 1911.	Claims.					Trust Receipts.					Claims.					Trust Debitors.					Claims on Debitors.						
			Foreign.	Anglo-Indian.	Indian Christian.	Hindu.	Mohammedan.	Other Chinese.	M.	F.	Total.	Foreign.	Anglo-Indian.	In Holy Scriptures.	Hindu.	Mohammedan.	Other Chinese.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
Beaconsfield	Beaconsfield	29,959	...	...	8	103	...	...	78	48	126	...	...	1	47	...	...	38	39	77	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tombury	Tombury	31,262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tombury	44,267	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tombury	44,269	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tombury	95,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kendal	Kendal	15,444	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kendal	16,237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Griffiths	Griffiths	17,807	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Griffiths	25,255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bely	Bely	24,208	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bely	11,643	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Linsinger	Linsinger	21,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Linsinger	3,427	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kath. West.	Kath. West.	48,119	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kath. West.	22,259	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kath. West.	5,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kath. West.	11,244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chilvers	Chilvers	15,675	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chilvers	20,408	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salmon	Salmon	9,261	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Salmon	71,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Geddes...	Geddes...	47,888	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Geddes...	71,265	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mills's, The	Mills's, The	18,281	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Mills's, The	14,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Coast.	South Coast	8,284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	South Coast	14,112	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jacks...	Jacks...	15,417	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jacks...	44,218	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jacks...	52,823	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jacks...	29,451	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total		51,170,787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(Continued on next page.)

[illegible]W. A. JUNCTION, Major, I.M.S.,
Auxiliary Commissioned

Overweight showing Plague Source and Deaths in fresh infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 31st October 1916.

District and plans	Expected during the month ending 31st October 1954					Actual during the month ending 31st October 1954					Expected during the month ending 31st October 1955				
	In period		In previous period		Diff.	In period		In previous period		Diff.	In period		In previous period		Diff.
	Salaries	Grants	Salaries	Grants		Salaries	Grants	Salaries	Grants		Salaries	Grants	Salaries	Grants	
City, Town and District Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
County Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Urban District Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Sanitary District Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Parish Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
County Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Urban District Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Sanitary District Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Parish Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
County Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Urban District Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Sanitary District Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Parish Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
County Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Urban District Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Sanitary District Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Parish Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
County Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Urban District Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Sanitary District Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Parish Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
County Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Urban District Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Sanitary District Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Parish Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
County Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Urban District Councils	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0	100	100	100	100	0
Sanitary District Councils	100	100	100	100	0										

Madison, 12th October 1946

W. A. JUSTICE, Mayor, L.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

PROCLAMATION

[illegible]

And also that at the same time and place will be held, a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and require all persons bound to preside and give evidence at the above Sessions at or to anyone concerned therein to stand at the time and place aforesaid and not to desert without leave.

United this 20th day of September 1898.

T. ZAHN-UL-ABIDEN BAHIR,
Chief of Mission

INSTITUTION OF POWERS

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decree-making Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undersigned official, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language—

M.H.B., Dakshar Vittal Krishna Rao, s.s., s.b., District Muzaf, Sivaganga, Ramnad District.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
24th October 1916.

C. S. SAKACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Registrar

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Amendment Act, 1914 (17 of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undersigned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

Subordinate Judge, Trichinopoly.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
20th October 1913.

G. B. RAMACHANDRA AYYAR,
Assistant Secretary

No. 25 of 1916 (No. 16 of 1916 of the YEAR of THE DISTRICT MANSIF'S COURT, Ceylon)
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE, Ceylon.

Kantha Chinnayappa, eldest son of Kantha Chinnayappa,
residing at Chinnayappa, Jambhaya, Petitioner (Ex parte).
Tippayappa Kandyana and others Respondents (Chinnayappa).

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of the Court, dated the 15th September 1916. The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 25th day of November 1916 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 27 of 1916 (No. 3 of 1916 of the YEAR of THE DISTRICT MANSIF'S COURT, Ceylon)
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE, Ceylon.

Talakkayappa Mubbin Sahi, son of Pappa Sahi, residing at
Pappa Sahi, Talakkayappa, Petitioner (Ex parte).
Kandappa Chinnayappa and others Respondents (Chinnayappa).

Notice is hereby given under section 14, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner has been adjudged insolvent by an order of the Court, dated the 25th day of September 1916. The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 25th day of November 1916 by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
25th September 1916.

No. 28 of 1916 (No. 4 of 1916 of the YEAR of THE DISTRICT MANSIF'S COURT, Ceylon)
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE, Ceylon.

Vasanthi Subbaya and Chinnayappa, sons of Chinnayappa Reddi,
residing at Chinnayappa, Petitioner (Ex parte).
Chinnayappa Sahi Respondents (Chinnayappa).
Chinnayappa Sahi Respondents (Chinnayappa).
Chinnayappa Sahi Respondents (Chinnayappa).
Chinnayappa Sahi Respondents (Chinnayappa).

Notice is hereby given that, under section 14, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, the abovesaid petitioner (debtor) was adjudged insolvent by an order of the Court, dated 25th September 1916. The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 25th day of November 1916. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 29 of 1916 (No. 5 of 1916 of the YEAR of THE DISTRICT MANSIF'S COURT, Ceylon)
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE, Ceylon.

Thangappa Naga Reddi, son of Chinnayappa, residing in Velamkudi,
Velamkudi, Petitioner (Ex parte).
Thangappa Chinnayappa and others Respondents (Chinnayappa).

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner (debtor) was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 25th September 1916. The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 25th day of November 1916, a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 30 of 1916 (No. 6 of 1916 of the YEAR of THE DISTRICT MANSIF'S COURT, Ceylon)
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE, Ceylon.

(1) Muthiah, (2) Chinnayappa, sons of Aliah Muthiah, (3) Guruswami,
son of Aliah Muthiah, (4) Chinnayappa, son of Muthiah, residing
at Velamkudi, Petitioner (Ex parte).
Muthiah Chinnayappa and others Respondents (Chinnayappa).

Notice is hereby given, under section 14, clause (7) of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner (debtor) was adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 25th September 1916. The creditors of the said insolvent should prove their claims on or before the 25th day of November 1916, a claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter to the undersigned an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
25th October 1916.

M. W. ELLIOTT,
Official Receiver.

No. 3 of 1914 (G.F. No. 25 of 1914) in the Court of the District Judge, Ceylon.

Tamil Nala Subbappa, son of Pedde Subbappa, residing at	
Colliapattanam...	.. .. Petitioner (Debtor).
Scott Pappappa and others .. ..	.. .. Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given that, under section 52 of Act III of 1907, the order passed on the 24th February 1914 by this Court in Insolvency Petition No. 3 of 1914 adjudicating Thammappa Subbappa (the petitioner) bankrupt was annulled by an order of this Court, dated the 10th October 1915.

District Court Colliapattanam,
10th October 1915.

J. W. HUGHES,
District Judge.

No. 18 of 1914 (No. 4 of 1915 on the file of the District Court, Ceylon)
in the Court of the District Judge, Ceylon.

Mallaya Soudhaga Reddi, son of Mallaya Sani Reddi, residing at	
Pillayur, Pilleppattanam .. ..	.. .. Petitioner (Debtor).
Dani Reddi Nanyana Reddi and others .. ..	.. .. Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under section 52, clause (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the above-named insolvent (debtor) are required to prove their debts on or before the 15th day of November 1915, failing which the amount realized will be distributed without regard to their claims and proceedings closed.

No. 28 of 1914 (No. 6 of 1915 on the file of the District Court, Ceylon)
in the Court of the District Judge, Ceylon.

Machala Chenna Konda Reddi, son of Machala Pappanna, residing	
at Lakshmapattanam, husband of Chennamma, Tadapaik .. ..	.. .. Petitioner (Debtor).
Machala Subbappa and two others .. ..	.. .. Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under section 52, clause (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the above-named insolvent (debtor) are required to prove their debts on or before the 15th day of November 1915, failing which the amount realized will be distributed without regard to their claims and proceedings closed.

No. 31 of 1915 (No. 4 of 1916 on the file of the District Court, Ceylon)
in the Court of the District Judge, Ceylon.

Lingametti Subbappa, son of Lingametti Pappappa, residing at	
Bellamandy street, Colliapattanam .. ..	.. .. Petitioner (Debtor).
Tadapaik Subbappa (Jattani) and others .. ..	.. .. Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under section 52, clause (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the above-named insolvent (debtor) are required to prove their debts on or before the 15th day of November 1915, failing which the amount realized will be distributed without regard to their claims and proceedings closed.

No. 54 of 1915 (No. 55 of 1916 on the file of the District Court, Ceylon)
in the Court of the District Judge, Ceylon.

Kothakudi Pella Reddi, son of Kotha Reddi Thanna Reddi, residing	
at Thimmapattanam, husband of Chinnappaamma, Tadapaik .. ..	.. .. Petitioner (Debtor).
Tadapaik Subbappa and others .. ..	.. .. Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under section 52, clause (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the above-named insolvent (debtor) are required to prove their debts on or before the 15th day of November 1915, failing which the amount realized will be distributed without regard to their claims and proceedings closed.

No. 47 of 1915 (No. 1 of 1916 on the file of the District Court, Ceylon)
in the Court of the District Judge, Ceylon.

Nandya Shagunad Nayadu, son of Nandya Kumbakamparasi	
Nayadu, residing at Gungavaram, Kumbakamparasi .. ..	.. .. Petitioner (Debtor).
Makram Subbappa Chetti and others .. ..	.. .. Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under section 52, clause (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the above-named insolvent (debtor) are required to prove their debts on or before the 15th day of November 1915, failing which the amount realized will be distributed without regard to their claims and proceedings closed.

No. 78 of 1915 (No. 15 of 1916 on the file of the District Court, Ceylon)
in the Court of the District Judge, Ceylon.

Salei Vinappa and Saappa, sons of Kari Saappa, residing at	
Kannappa, Gooly .. ..	.. .. Petitioner (Debtors).
Kannappa Mallappa Saappa and others .. ..	.. .. Respondents (Creditors).

Notice is hereby given, under clause (4) of section (12) of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioners (debtors) have applied to the District Judge's Court, Gooly, for being declared

attached in Form No. 2 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules as in force 30th October 1916 with vouchers in support thereof. In default, the dividend will be declared without regard to the claim not so proved.

No. 55 of 1918 is THE CODE OF THE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE, 1918.

Abdul Karim Qasbi of Hyderabad,	"	"	"	"	Politician.
Mahar Wazirullah Khan and others	"	"	"	"	Communist.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (1) of section 13 of Act 112 of 1947, that the aforementioned prisoner Abdul Karim Ghani has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted on display to each October 1948.

Any order or writ to remove the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 3 p.m. on the next day.

Official Newsletter of the Court, Kirtland, Massachusetts,
11th November 1976.

No. 45 of 1916 in the Case of the General Insurance, Kyoto.

Pottery Sakhya	"	"	"	"	"	Patna.
Murghat Sakhya and others	"	"	"	"	"	Bihar.

Notes in *Barby* given, under clause (2) of section 32 of Act III of 1907, that the abovesaid petitioner Petropoly Sklyayev of Moshkovo has applied for being declared as insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 20th November 1914.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by proxy at 2 p.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Keweenaw, Minneapolis.
14th October 1916.

No. 5 of 1915 is the Court of the General Sessions, Kingston.

Gejala Samarra and others	++	++	++	++	++	<i>Island palms</i>
Scamponji Subia, Das and others	+	++	++	++	++	<i>Cordia</i>

Witness is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that all members of the insolvent shall prove their claims by sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 5 of the Provincial Insolvency Rules as in and before 14th September 1936 with vouchers in support thereof. In default, the dividend will be declared without regard to the claims not so proved.

No. 86 of 1918 in the Court of the Deputy Registrar, Kani.

Falshamun Rukhsaryada and others	..	..	..	..	..	Involved in Shamara.
Nony Namsakhem	..	..	..	..	..	Oxycoron.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that all members of the incident shall prove their claims by sending to the Court by registered post an affidavit in form No. 2 of the Promissory Instrument, before or before 15th November 1918, with vouchers in support thereof. In default, the dividend will be declared without regard to the claims not so proved.

Se. 66 of 2014 in the Center of the Gravelly Barren. Krasnoyarsk.

Krasnoyarsk Region, etc., of Siberia	"	"	"	"	Prichina,
Kuznetsk Assanovsk and others	"	"	"	"	Kuznetsk

Notice is hereby given, under clause (F) of section 22 of Act III of 1901, that the above-named petitioners Kanagaraj Sagreya, etc., have applied for being declared insolvents and that their application is noted for hearing on 17th October 1934.

Any condition willing to suppress the name may appear before this Court either in person or by reader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

No. 77 of 1938 is the Order of the Official Receiver, Kuala Lumpur.

Handkama Vengulawary	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Andrus pithicus</i>
Shog-cha Sathayya and others	..	..	..	..	..	<i>Andrus</i>

Notice is hereby given that a dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that all creditors of the decedent shall prove their claims by sending to this Court by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Personal Insolvency Statute or before 15th November 1916 with you have to support thereof. In default, the dividend will be declared without regard to the claims not so proved.

No. 66 of 1948 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT, KENYA.

Jeevani Padayara of Nannakur	44	44	44	44	<i>Potitende.</i>
Nikharapady Belakrishnaiah and others	45	45	45	45	<i>Batendendi.</i>

Nation is hereby given, under clause (2) of section 13 of Act III of 1909, that the above-named petitioner Jangrai Padday has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is allowed for hearing on 20th October 1936.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 2 p.m. on the said date.

Official Receiver's Court, Kistna, Narsimhapeta,
15th September 1916.

S. S. SUBBAKULU PANTULU,
Official Receiver.

No. 11 of 1916 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARURU.

Kudikayyala Chenna Appaya Reddi Plaintiff.
Moguthala Vachala Reddi and others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (3) of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that GMDingayya Chenna Appaya Reddi, residing at Anandagiri, Kovvur taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on 15th November 1916.

District Magistrate's Court, Kovvur,
17th October 1916.

A. NARAYANA PANTULU,
District Magistrate.

No. 3 of 1916 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, NARASIMHAPETA.

Shrinivasappa Madhavayya Plaintiff.
(1) Ayya Madhavachandanna, (2) Jeyaraj Subbayya, (3) Kallappa
Vallabha Chinnayya, minor by mother and guardian Rajanna
alias Subbanna, (4) Kallappa Madayya and (5) Thekkanna Appayya. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (3) of section 15, Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application stands posted to 16th November 1916.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

No. 5 of 1916 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, NARASIMHAPETA.

Venna Pella Reddi Plaintiff.
(1) Lakshmi Rameshchayya, (2) Peranna Venkanna, (3) Pella Reddi
Venkanna, (4) Matta Chenna Ramesh, (5) Datta Venkanna, (6) Amer
Reddi Tripayya, (7) Amer Reddi Lakshma Reddi, (8) Komara
Reddi Appayya, (9) Lakshmanappa Appayya, (10) Thekkanna
Venkatesayya, (11) Pella Reddi Kanyya, (12) Venkata
Appayya, (13) Ganga Venkateshchayya, (14) Panga Subbayya, minor by mother
and guardian Venkanna, (15) Motilala Subbayya, (16) Lakshmi
Venkatesh, (17) Srinivasan Chinnayya, (18) Subbayya
Mandala, (19) Nallala Subbanna and (20) Lakshmi Narasimham. Defendants.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (3) of section 15, Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application stands posted to 16th November 1916.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Narsimhapeta,
26 October 1916.

G. S. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
District Magistrate.

No. 51 of 1916 (No. 15 of 1916 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, NARASIMHAPETA).

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, NARASIMHAPETA.

Abdul Kadir Sahib, son of Payyid Bethe Sahib, Mahamandala, aged
about 24 years, ordinarily residing at Fort Vandamalai Plaintiff.

Under section 15 (2) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to be adjudged insolvent, and that his application is posted to the 15th day of November 1916, for hearing the objection of the creditors, if any, to the notice.

Official Receiver's Court, North Arcot,
Chennai, 15th October 1916.

V. SRINIVASARAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Official Receiver.

No. 7 of 1916 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARURU.

Chinnaswami Chinnayya of Nallakandayala Plaintiff.
Senthil Appayya Senthil Mada and others Defendants.

Notice is hereby given under clause (3) of section 15 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 16th November 1916 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Pudukottai,
15th October 1916.

S. NARASIMHAM PANTULU,
District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1916 of THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KARURU.

Gorilala Goralala Plaintiff.
Malar Ramaswami Chetti and others Defendants.

Under section 15, clause (3) of Act III of 1907, it is hereby notified that the above-named Goralala was adjudged an insolvent on the 29th day of September 1916 by this Court and that

medians should prove their claims on or before 10th November 1916 and that a claim may be proved by delivery or sending by post in a registered letter to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 7 appended to the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1913.

No. 18 AND 19 OF 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SALAM.

Yenduchalapathi Chari (I.P. No. 10 of 1915)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Srinivas Chari (I.P. No. 19 of 1915)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Indrapathi and others	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to this Court praying that they may be adjudged insolvent. The petition has been posted for hearing on the 17th day of November 1915.

No. 20 OF 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SALAM.

Seegala Gervandam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Parasuraman and others	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition has been posted for hearing on the 17th day of November 1915.

No. 21 OF 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SALAM.

Katukalathu Kishappa Gervandam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kali Gervandam and others	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition has been posted for hearing on the 17th day of November 1915.

No. 22 OF 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SALAM.

Karappa Gervandam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subbaram and others	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition has been posted for hearing on the 17th day of November 1915.

No. 23 OF 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SALAM.

Koppala alias Venkateswami	..	..	..	..	..	..
Krishnasami and others	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition has been posted for hearing on the 18th day of November 1915.

No. 24 OF 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SALAM.

Krishnaswami Chari and two others	..	..	..	..	..	..
Jayachandri Mahesh and others	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners have applied to this Court praying that they may be adjudged insolvents. The petition has been posted for hearing on the 18th day of November 1915.

No. 25 OF 1915 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SALAM.

Verava Gervandam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Acharya Gervandam and others	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition has been posted for hearing on the 18th day of November 1915.

District Court, Salam.
12th October 1915.

T. T. GILLISPIE,
District Judge.

**No. 50 OF 1914 (No. 26 OF 1914 IN THE BILL AS THE DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH ARMY)
IN THE COURT OF THE CHIEF CLERK, SOUTH ARMY**

Mathaniam Polayyandi	..	..	..	..	..	..
Subbaraya Muthayar and six others	..	..	..	..	..	..

Notice is hereby given, under section 39(4) of Act III of 1907, that the affidavits of the above-named defendant, who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 15th November 1915 at 7 a.m. failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their debts.

No. 108 of 1918 (No. 37 of 1918 of the YEAR OF THE DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH AFRICA)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL REGISTRAR, SOUTH AFRICA.

Rajulu Lakshminathi Chetti Insolvent.
Samaradaman Chetti and twenty-seven others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 36 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the above-named insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 15th November 1918 at 7 a.m., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 109 of 1918 (No. 8 of 1918 of the YEAR OF THE DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH AFRICA)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL REGISTRAR, SOUTH AFRICA.

Subbapathi Karandiah Insolvent.
Dhanabala Chetti and eighteen others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 36 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the above-named insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 15th November 1918 at 7 a.m., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 113 of 1918 (No. 45 of 1918 of the YEAR OF THE DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH AFRICA)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL REGISTRAR, SOUTH AFRICA.

Ramaswami Chetti and Thangavelu Chetti Insolvent.
Mutha Rangaswami Reddi and twenty-six others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 36 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the above-named insolvents, who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 15th November 1918 at 7 a.m., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 121 of 1918 (No. 8 of 1918 of the YEAR OF THE DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, PORTBLAIR)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL REGISTRAR, SOUTH AFRICA.

Mangayappa Reddi Insolvent.
Gottala Chetti and fourteen others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 36 (4) of Act III of 1907, that the creditors of the above-named insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 15th November 1918 at 7 a.m., failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

No. 126 of 1918 (No. 7 of 1918 of the YEAR OF THE DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, PORTBLAIR)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL REGISTRAR, SOUTH AFRICA.

Rangaswami Reddi Insolvent.
Nataraja Reddi and ten others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 36 (4) of Act III of 1907, that Rangaswami Reddi, son of Perugu Chinnappa Reddi, residing at Chinnappaikuppallipattu, Chittoor taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by the Court on 30th September 1918 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 15th November 1918 at 7 a.m., by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 127 of 1918 (No. 15 of 1918 of the YEAR OF THE DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, PORTBLAIR)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL REGISTRAR, SOUTH AFRICA.

Mutha Reddi Insolvent.
Chinnamma Padayachi and eight others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 36 (4) of Act III of 1907, that Mutha Reddi, son of Tydillappa Reddi, residing at Kattapadiyagudem, Chittoor taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by the Court on 14th October 1918 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 15th November 1918 at 7 a.m., by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

No. 11 of 1919 (No. 3 of 1919 of the YEAR OF THE DISTRICT MURDER'S COURT, PORTBLAIR)
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL REGISTRAR, SOUTH AFRICA.

Muniammal Chetti Insolvent.
Raja Chetti and eleven others Creditors.

Notice is hereby given, under section 36 (4) of Act III of 1907, that Muniammal Chetti, son of Narayana Chetti, residing at Sankaranadai, Tiruchirappalli taluk, the petitioner above named, was adjudged insolvent by the Court on 10th October 1918 and the creditors are called upon to prove their debts on or before the 15th November 1918 at 7 a.m., by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1908.

Report of Vessels arrived at and departed from the Port of Malacca from the 10th to the 23rd October 1915.

ARRIVALS.

No.	Vessel's name	Tonn.	Port of Origin	Master	Where from	Ballast occupied.
100.						
1114 Co.	H. T. "Julius"	307	B.	C. E. Wilson	Colombo	No. 2
1115 do.	R. S. "Gowanda"	2,512	B.	S. G. Jones	Colombo	North Quay.
1116 do.	S. S. "Kongara"	3,120	B.	S. Jones	Colombo	South Quay.
1118 do.	S. S. "Thelma"	3,428	B.	F. Johnson	Singapore	South Quay.

DEPARTURES.

No.	Vessel's name	Tonn.	Port of Destination	Master	Where bound	Ballast occupied.
1119.						
1119 Co.	S. S. "Fahara"	1,997	B.	W. Roberts	Colombo	West Quay No. 2
1120 do.	S. S. "Chas. Perkins"	2,508	B.	S. G. Jones	Col.	No. 2.
1121 do.	S. S. "Arlene Richmond"	314	B.	F. M. Ward	Singapore	North Quay.
1122 do.	S. S. "Thelma"	3,428	B.	F. Johnson	Singapore	South Quay.
1123 do.	S. S. "Kongara"	3,120	B.	E. Hanson	Colombo	No. 2.

Harbour Office, Malacca,
23rd October 1915.

A. S. RALFOUR, *Commander, R.N.M.*,
Deputy Commissioner of the Port.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

In exercise of the powers delegated under sub-section (2) to section 3 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1907, as amended, by the Madras Decree-making Act, 1904, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey, under the provisions of the said Act of 1907, of the channels referred to in the schedule annexed hereto which are in charge of the Public Works Department and which pass through the estate and town lands situated in the Uttramar estate, Tenkasi taluk, Tanjore District—

NOTES.

Name of the channel in charge of the Public Works Department.	Distance in miles
(1) Marudal	7 miles 2 fathoms
(2) Manar	4 miles 2 fathoms
(3) Alagayyathodiyappan	4 miles
(4) Pallikattai	4 miles 2 fathoms
Total ..	20 miles 2 fathoms

In exercise of the powers delegated under clause (3) of section 4 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1907, the Board of Revenue appoints the Special Revenue Inspector employed in connection with the survey of the channels in charge of the Public Works Department and passing through the estate and town lands situated in the Uttramar estate, Tenkasi taluk, Tanjore District, to be a Survey Officer under the Act.

Board of Revenue (R.S. Secy, L. Secy and Agt.),
Madras, 16th October 1915.

Whereas the holders of some Rameswarampatti, a hamlet of Kurumbapatti in the 1-Indragiri taluk of the Madras district, have applied for a survey of the village and have deposited a sum of Rs. 175-0-0 for the expenses thereof, the Board of Revenue in exercise of the powers delegated to it under sub-section (2) to section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1907, as amended by the Madras Decree-making Act, hereby directs that the survey of the village under section 17 (1) of the Act of 1907 be undertaken by the Madras Survey Department and conducted under the provisions of the said Act.

Board of Revenue (R.S. Secy, L. Secy and Agt.),
Madras, 23rd October 1915.

T. RADHAKRISHNAN,
Secretary.

The following have been granted certificates of approval under the mining rules:—

Serial number.	Name and address.	Date of order granting the certificate.	Area over which the permit is granted to prospect or mine.
1	M. S. Raj. Sathar Panchanathan Reddy of Gudi, Contractor, Gudi, Madras district.	19th October 1913	Madras Presidency.
2	M. S. Raj. Sathar Panchanathan Reddy of Gudi, Contractor, Gudi, Madras district.	17th October 1914	Do.
3	M. S. Raj. Sathar Panchanathan Reddy of Gudi, Contractor, Gudi, Madras district.	Do.	Do.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 11th October 1915.

H. B. PATE,
Secretary.

JANMAM REGISTRATIONS

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1857, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 249 and 251 of domain No. 20 of Nedum in Ernad taluk, which were treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is now found to be exempt will be held by the Malappuram Divisional Officer in order that the name of the person may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 31st January 1917 to have their names registered as such.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1856, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 171 of Marungal domain No. 13 of Marungal taluk, which were treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is now found to be exempt will be held by the Taliketty Divisional Officer in order that the name of the person may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 31st January 1917 to have their names registered as such.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1856, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 145 of Chavannur taluk, which were treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but a portion of which is now found to be exempt will be held by the Taliketty Divisional Officer in order that the name of the person may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before the 31st January 1917 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office,
19th October 1915.

F. B. EYANS,
Collector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS

REPORTS OF DEFECTION.

Summary of a deserter or absconter without leave from the 2nd Battalion, The Black Watch,
dated at Poona, this 31st day of October 1915.

Number, rank and name, 2104, Private Shields, J.; age, 25 years and 7 months; height, 5 feet 2 inches; colour of complexion, dark; hair, light brown; eyes, blue; build, slender; date of enlistment, 26th September 1904; place of enlistment, Glasgow; Polish and country in which born, Glasgow (Dumfries); Lancashire, Scotland; date of desertion or absence, 26th September 1914; place of desertion or absence, Poona (India); under whose name served.

K. A. HARRLES, Major,
Commandant, Central British Infantry Depot.

Remains of a desertor or deserter without leave from the "C" Battery, 118th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery, dated at Alakhad, this 12th day of October 1934.

Number, rank and name, 1183, Gunner, Thomas Henry; age, 24 years; height 5 feet 8 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, ginger; eyes, grey blue; trade, stock breeder's clerk, date of enlistment, 12th August 1914; place of abode, at, Turinck, Breen, England; date of desertion or absence, 10th October 1934; place of desertion or absence, Alakhad; on foot; under these years' service.

Commanding "C" Battery, 118th Brigade, Royal Field Artillery

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY

It is hereby notified that claims from the undermentioned individuals on account of the petitioner due to them should be submitted to the Controller of Military Accounts, Palestine, through the Staff Officer of the station at which each claimant may be residing.

Names of Warrent and Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers deceased.	Claimants.
Brooks, John, Sergeant, Infantry Veterans Company ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Constance Brooks (daughter). Thomas Brooks (son).
Brooks, John, Gunner, European Artillery Veterans Company ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Brooks (son). Charles Brooks (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Artillery, Ordnance Department ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ben Clarkson (daughter). Elizabeth Clark (daughter).
Correll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Joseph Correll (son). James Correll (daughter).
Cowan, J., Sub-Commissioner, Ordnance Department ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John Cowan (son). John Cowan (son).
Cowley, Sergeant ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> George Wellington Cowley (son). James Cowley (son).
Dwyer, L., Gunner, 6th Battalion, Madras Artillery ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agnes, late Emma Dwyer (daughter). John Dwyer (son).
Dunford, S., Gunner, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> William Dwyer (son). Joseph Dwyer (son).
Fairbank, L., Corporal, 1st Madras Pioneer ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Perkins Fairbank (daughter). Richard Fairbank (son).
Freeman, K., Sergeant, 1st Madras Pioneer ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frederick Freeman (son). George Freeman (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Veterans Company ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles Hawkins (son). George Hawkins (son).
Hendry, W., Sub-Commissioner, Ordnance Department ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles Hendry (son). George Hendry (son).
Hendry, James, Gunner, 2nd Battalion, Artillery ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edward Hendry (son). Frederick Hendry (son).
Hendry, P., Hospital Sergeant ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary Hendry (daughter). Andrew James Hendry (son).
Kelvin, L. T., Bombardier, 3rd Battalion, Artillery ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> James McNeill (son). Andrew McNeill (son).
Knowles, W. S., Major, D. Company, 1st Battalion, Madras Artillery ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agnes Maude McNeill (daughter). Mary Elizabeth McNeill (daughter).
McDonald, R., 1st Corporal, Signals and Messengers ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John McNeill (son). James McNeill (son).
McDonald, Michael, 2nd Battalion, 3. Company, 6th Battalion, Artillery ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John McNeill (son). James McNeill (son).
McDonald, J., Foreman, Ordnance Ordnance Artillery Corps ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John McNeill (son). James McNeill (son).
Murphy, L., Private, 3rd Madras European Regiment ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John McNeill (son). James McNeill (son).
Nicholson, T., Shooting Smith ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John McNeill (son). James McNeill (son).
Reid, J., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John McNeill (son). James McNeill (son).
Reid, E., Sub-Commissioner ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John McNeill (son). James McNeill (son).
Reid, Michael, Colour Sergeant, 1st Madras Pioneer ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John McNeill (son). James McNeill (son).
Reid, R., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John McNeill (son). James McNeill (son).
Reid, J., Sergeant, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John McNeill (son). James McNeill (son).
Wilson, J., Gunner, 6th Battalion, Artillery ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John McNeill (son). James McNeill (son).
Wiggins, R., Gunner, Madras Artillery ..	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> John McNeill (son). James McNeill (son).

Office of the Controller of Military Accounts,
1st (Reserve) Division, Jerusalem,
10th September 1934.

H. C. SPOFFORD, Major,
Controller of Military Accounts.

* Claimant, not deceased but not yet attained to majority.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

AUCTION SALE

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned articles will be sold by public auction at the Government Workshops, Bermuda, on the 10th November 1915 commencing at 9 a.m. and the sale will be conducted by the officer in charge of the Workshops and Division—

- (1) Two latest models of portable engine No. 178, without wheels.
- (2) Condemned bodies of portable engine.
3. Persons who wish to bid will be required to deposit Rs. 25 before they will be permitted to do so. The deposit of the unsuccessful bidder will be refunded to them as soon as the order is over.
4. As soon as the bid is knocked down the successful bidder should deposit one-half of the bid amount but the total deposit made by him will be taken as a part payment of the same.
5. The successful bidder will be informed as to the time allowed for the removal of the articles sold and within the time so allowed he should pay the balance of the bid amount and remove the articles. If he fails to do so, he will forfeit the advance and the articles will be sold at the risk of the bidder and the loss, if any, will be recovered from him.
6. It is left to the opinion of the Executive Engineer, Kuma Control Division, to accept or to reject the highest bid amount for any of the articles sold without any reason assigned for the same.

R. HARISHCHANDRA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Kuma Control Division.

Bermuda, 8th October 1915.

SALE OF SANDALWOOD

Approx 140 tons of dressed sandalwood will be sold by public auction in the Village and Tempaggar Government Forest sale depots in the North Arcot district on the 2nd and 3rd January 1916, respectively. The sandalwood will be classified into 18 different classes and the mode of sale shall be put up by notice to be let.

Particulars of quantities in each class, together with the conditions of sale, will be published later.

K. R. VENKATRAMANA AYYAR,
District Forest Officer, South Arcot.

Vandavasi, 26th October 1915.

TENDER FOR SUPPLY OF MEDICAL STORES

Sealed tenders will be received for the supply of medical stores for the year 1917-18 up to 15 noon on 1st November 1916.

Subsidiary and tender forms can be had on application with a fee of Rs. 1 to the undersigned.

W. D. HAYWARD, M.B., Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,
Medical Storekeeper to Government.

Madras, 10th October 1916.

AUCTION SALE

Notice is hereby given that the first-class staff boat No. 10 of the Chingleput division will be offered for sale by public auction at the Coimbatore Lock on 10th December 1916 at 3 p.m.

1. Every person wishing to bid at the sale should deposit Rs. 10 before he can be allowed to bid.
2. The successful bidder should deposit full the amount of purchase money, as soon as the bid is knocked down, failing which, it will be forfeited at his risk, he being held responsible for any loss and not allowed to the price by each week.

3. The sale is subject to the Executive Engineer's confirmation. If not confirmed, the amount deposited will be refunded to the party. If confirmed, the balance of purchase money should be paid within a week of the receipt of the communication and the boat taken over.

R. A. SUBBIVARA AYYANGAR,
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

Madras, 10th October 1916.

TENDERS FOR CLEARING SILT FROM THE CHANNELS OF THE ATTUPUT, VOYALUR, KATTUR AND VALLUR FACTORIES FOR 1917-18.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Assistant Commissioner of Salt, Athur and Customs Department, Chingleput sub-division, at the office of the Inspector, Madras Export Circle, Madras, up to 4 p.m. on 10th November 1916, for the following works of the Revenue Circle for the approximate amounts stated against each—

	Rs.
(1) Clearing silt from the channels of the Attuput factory (inclusive of the Puddukottai portion)	6,380
(2) Clearing silt from the boat channels of the Voyalur factory	8,060
(3) Clearing silt from the boat channels of the Kattur factory	3,480
(4) (a) Clearing silt from the channels of the Vallur factory	8,250
(b) Clearing silt on windings from certain channels of the Vallur factory	900
(5) Clearing silt from the boat channels, Madhavai, Voyalur	5,340

Total .. 32,500

List of Books published during the current quarter

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Estimate as Feed St. Grover. DRY AND CONCENTRATING RAGE or 1015. Upcoming fall, based.
No. 5-4 (8 in. 6 g.); wrapper, No. 2-4 (4 in. 6 g.)

QUARTERLY CIVIL LAW AND MARITIME, corrected up to 1st October 1936. Royal Pr., wrapper. Rs. 1.

DECEMBER CITY MARSHAL LEE, connected up to 3rd September 1918. Royal Sea, wagner. An. 13.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

ESTIMATION OF CYRIL COURAGE IN THE MADRAS PARLIAMENT FOR 1938. *Parliamentary debate, winged, A. 10*
(1938.)

List of Quarantine Diseases in the Marine Postal Department, corrected up to 1st October 1918.
Royal Soc. paper cover. 4s. 4. (8 p.)

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

MANUSCRIPT ACCEPTED DATE: 01/20/2015

Bremer, Ferns, Conn. Fourth edition, 1913. Hapal. Fro., bound. Rs. 1-3-0. (442 p.)

MANAGING THE DEPARTMENT

BOARD OF HAYKIDE (GREENHOUSE SETTLEMENT), FURRY, LAND RECLAMATION AND AGRICULTURE.
Village Overseas' Manual, 1918. Amendments (second list) to—Malayalam and Canono, 17 pages.
Each 1/20 Rs (6 a.)

List of Chalcididae of Khabarovsk and surroundings in the context of Malakov. *Expositio*, 1968, 36: 3. [8 p.]

BRAND AND GUN. RETURN OF HIS MARINE PATENTMEN for 1815-18. Yeilding folio, paper cover.
Aa. 4 (6 p.)

REPORT OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE FOR 1915-16. Technical Series, page 1000. No. 3 (1st)

BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE—FOREST)

CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREST SPECIES IN KAMRAN PARADISE (WITH COCOA) collected up to 1st October 1916. Imperial 846, paper cover. Area 1. (8 p.)

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT

Local Free Code, 2nd edition. (Reprint 1984.) With list of exercises. Anna L. (1 x)

FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIORITY COMMISSIONER, THE TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIORITY FOOTING AND THE TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SENIORITY BOARD, MADRAS, 1825. Footing 1825, page 1008. A. 15. (1 r.)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENTS

Сочинения и переводы. Справочный календарь на 1916-17. № 1. Стр. 104. Изд. 1-4-е.

TRUSS SUSPENSORY MACHINERY BY MR. M. SAKURAI, SAN. Denny Bldg., cloth. Rs 1-4-3. (6 pp. 2 x 3)

COGNITIVE DEPARTMENT

LAST 48 ACTS AND HIGHLIGHTS IN STAGE OF THE MARSHAL PRESIDENCY, extended up to 30th June 1978. Total for, under cover. As 4. (S a.)

INFORMANT OF INDIA ACT.

Act XII of 1944. Indian Lottery (Amendment). Poona 1944. English. Pp. 3. (1 p.)

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

REINHARD SECTION OF NAVIGATION INLUM. English. First list of observations. Aug. 1. (1861)

List of Peska published from 1st April to 30th September 1974.

PUBLIC INFORMATION

Muscare, Brian, Five hundred, B. C. and D. Published by (1998). Tenthredinidae, York, Pa. (1998).

HARRISON RUSTEN'S HUSBAND, compiled by F. A. O'Neil, DOR. Special, bound. 22 x 3. 50 p.

Figure 10 shows the *Arctostaphylos* pollen, from March 1941 to March 1942, volume IV, *Deep Sea*, vol. 1, p. 10.

Left of Washington University on the President of Ford St., Geyser, 1880-1885, at E. Dwyer, 1818. *Forbes*
Sci. Jour. No. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.

TELEGRAMS: Lee of the Great Secretariat of the Government of Hanoi, received by 1st May 1968. Hanoi

For paper stock No. 1-4 [44]
 Printed on Paper by Bureau of Printing and Engraving, 1941-42. Vol. XIII, Number 44, 1941-42

Fig. 1. (a) H_2O ; (b) H_2SO_4 . The curves are calculated from the experimental data of [1] by the method of least squares.

REPORT OF THE ST. LOUIS DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES IN BANKRUPTCY, IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF JAMES H. HARRIS, DECEASED.

И.16

Volume IV, 76 of the *Journal of Anthropology*, March. A full survey of the Carter Data, 1931. Type 1-5. (144 pp.)
 Volume V, 77 of the *Journal of Anthropology*, March. A full survey of the Carter Data, 1931. Type 1-5. (144 pp.)

Reichsmittelstandes Law on the Metall Workers Insurance of the German and Swiss Cotton Spinners as well as on the 1st April 1908. Royal Decree prom. Am. 10. (1901)
 Approved by International Labor and Transport and 19000. With the 1. Oct. 1901. Edited. Revised. Published.

Order on the Sixteenth Table of the Marine Transactions for the year 1933-34. Ecology, 1934, paper 3000.

[illegible]

Printed on one side of AMERICAN BROWN PAPER. 1231-18. Reprinted paper notes. Standard, 1960. 1. (2 p.)
 Single. An. 8. (2 p.). A. 1-4 (8 p.). Conference and Management. Two. An. 2. (2 p.)
 Single. An. 8. (2 p.). A. 1-4 (8 p.). Conference and Management. Two. An. 2. (2 p.)

<p> <i>William Gervase' Memoirs, Volume 111</i> <i>David T. Ryan, Ottawa and Macleod.</i> </p>	<p> <i>Corrections slip</i> </p>	<p> <i>Nov. 12 and 14</i> </p>	<p> <i>See pages 12, 14 and 15.</i> </p>	<p> <i>Page 8, p. 1.</i> </p>
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JOURNAL OF INVESTIGATIONS FOR STRUCTURAL ENGINEERS IN THE UNITED STATES. Covers a slip box, 1 to 1
 of 100. Each. Price, \$1.50.
 LOW 46 TRAVELERS' SIGNBOARD AND FIRST-AID IN THE CONTROL OF ROAD TRAFFIC. BOOK 100. THOMSON

RESEARCH INSTITUTE OF THE U.S.S.R. ACADEMY OF SCIENCES, MOSCOW, U.S.S.R.

18th August 1931.—North list of specimens. Page 2. (P. 2)

Barthelme shows in *Unlabeled Photographs* how two images overlap (second with Beaulieu Photographs No. 87 R.H., dated 1911 January 1912). Thirdly list of recordings. (Page 1. 28 p.)

Wardlaw's Machine Copies.—Fourth lot of corrections in Volume I, Page 6, (3 p.), in Volume II, Page 1, (3 p.)
Wardlaw's Machine Copies.—Fourth lot of corrections in Volume I, Page 6, (3 p.), in Volume II, Page 1, (3 p.)

Material of *Tyrannus americanus* (Vermont) based with R.P. No. 41, R.S., dated 2nd February 1954. Fourth 100 of ...

DEPARTMENT OF HYGIENE (LAW ENFORCEMENT-FOUNDER).

МАТЕРИАЛЫ К ВОПРОСАМ ОБЪЕКТИВНОСТИ И НЕОБЪЕКТИВНОСТИ
(1974-1980). Бухарест, 1980. 300 с. (1 + 4 п.)

GENERAL LIST OF NAMES AND STREET NUMBERS OF THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF THE MATRUH GOVERNMENT, DATED
AS OF 14 April 1961. (Reproduced from page 10, AS, I, [14, 6, 1].)
Office of War Information, Bureau of the Middle East, Cairo, Egypt, 1961.

Downloaded from www.cambridge.org/core. University of Cambridge, on 01 Jul 2018 at 10:00:00, subject to the Cambridge Core terms of use, available at <http://www.cambridge.org/core/terms>. <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781315336435.008>

Originals lost or damaged: (1911) Manuscripts and Printed Documents in the Hagan Library. Covered up to 1st July 1911. Impaged fee. Paper cover. 10. 1 (1m)

[illegible]

HEAD OF HERRING (CARPENTUS HERRING).

Statement of the Representative of the Minister, ARMAN and HARRY HARRIS, received by
in 1st July 1915. Royal Soc. paper 1915. No. 11. (1915)
[Minister, ARMAN, 1st edition (1915).] [Minister, ARMAN, 1st edition (1915).]

Hasegawa, M., *Journal of Neurology*, 1980, 236, 1-7.

LEGAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Quinn-Davidson, R. *et al.* 1981. *Quinn-Davidson's Dictionary of the History of Ideas, Concepts, and Doctrines in Western Civilization, Vol. 1, 1600-1800*. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1981. 100 pp.

From *ALICE CLARK*, 2000 *Journal of Geographic Inquiry*, 29(4): 461-470, 2000. © 2000 by the author.

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Книжка по Класификация на Човешки Ресурси и Организационна Структура, 1988. 104 стр., ил. № 3-12. (2 со.)

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY, WASHINGTON, D. C. 20315

Cellulose Cellulose Database, ver 1991-92. Berni & vs. Mord. 12. (Part 8.9)

RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
JAN 21 1916

BOLLINGER, M. 2.—Liljeborgs församling, 1780-1810. (H. p.)
 BOLLINGER, M. 3.—Fjärde församlingen, 1810-1840. (H. p.)
 BOLLINGER, M. 4.—Fjärde församlingen, 1840-1860. (H. p.)

RESEARCH No. 8—*The Effect of the War on British Industry and Trade Area I.* (8 p.)

BLAZHKO No. 8—Cotton seed pressing. *Tray 4*, *Fig. 6*, (3 p.)

Zouaves No. 13.—Rock excavations. Royal Soc. Trans. 8. (8 p.)
 Zouaves No. 14.—Development of Infusoria. Trans. 8. (8 p.)
 Zouaves No. 15.—Old Trees. Royal Soc. Trans. 8. (8 p.)

[illegible][illegible]

and also arranging with Private enterprise and chain. Preference will be given to those who have got experience of such works in the Forest department. Applications should reach the undersigned before 15th November 1916.

Karnal Road, 25th September 1916

G. W. THOMPSON, a
District Forest Officer.

Appointments are invited from duly qualified candidates for the appointment of a temporary Surveyor on Rs. 120 per annum for a period of two months for the purpose of taking a progress survey with levels of the site of the Hospital built, Pharmacopoeial table, Salve & ointment. Applicants should reach the office on or before the 10th November 1916 and the selected candidate must be prepared to join the appointment within a week from date of order that may be sent to him.

Salon, 16th October 1916.

G. VENKATA RAO,
Officing Assistant Engineer, Salon Division.

Appointments are invited for the posts of coding clerks on Rs. 15 in the Chingleput sub-division, Salt, Opium and Customs Department. The applicants need not be given men but should have a fair knowledge of English and should furnish security of Rs. 100 if a civil or Government preliminary notes, or Rs. 1,000 if immovable property is needed as security. Applicants should be in the handwriting of the applicants.

Chingleput sub-division, Madras,
15th October 1916.

G. E. JOHNSTON,
Assistant Commissioner.

Appointments are invited from those who have passed the Lower Sub-division Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for a post of temporary sub-engineer on Rs. 30 per annum in this circle. Full particulars as to age and the year of passing the test and past service should be furnished and copies of testimonials attached.

Applicants should reach the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, before the 15th of November 1916.

Chambay, 15th October 1916.

W. J. J. ROWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Appointments are invited from candidates duly qualified under the examination rules for the post of the General Assistant Band and Water on Rs. 12-3-36 in the hospital. The post is at present a cash post in the hospital.

Government Ophthalmic Hospital,
Madras, 22nd October 1916.

M. KIRKPATRICK, Major, I.M.S.,
Superintendent.

Wanted as a qualified competent for the Madras Veterinary College hospital. Pay Rs. 25 in Rs. 50 with leave quarters. The scale of pay is the same as that sanctioned by Government for comparative in human hospitals. Apply immediately to the Principal with copies of testimonials.

Vengay, Madras, 22nd October 1916.

D. A. O. LITCHERSON,
Principal, Madras Veterinary College.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS

On or after 15th November 1916, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 25th September 1916.

P. R. KANDASWAMI FUNIA.

On or after 1st December 1916, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Chittoor, 6th October 1916.

G. VENKATARAMANA AYYAR.

On or after 1st November 1916, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Tiruppur, 26th October 1916.

V. MUTHUSWAMI AYYAR.

On or after 26th November 1916, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 16th October 1916.

S. MUTHUSWAMI.

On or after 20th September 1916, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 16th October 1916.

S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR.

On or after 30th November 1916, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 16th October 1916.

V. T. DEVANATHAN.

On or after 15th November 1916, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 25th October 1916.

R. KANDASWAMI MOOPFADAR.

On or after 15th November 1916, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 25th October 1916.

C. BHAKTAVATSALU NAIYDU.

On or after 15th November 1916, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 25th October 1916.

S. RAO NARAYANA MUDALIYAR.

On or after 15th November 1916, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 15th October 1916.

K. S. KRISHNASWAMI.

On or after 1st December 1919, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 26th October 1919.

T. GANAPATI.

On or after 26th November 1919, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 19th October 1919.

A. SUBRAMANIAM REDDY.

On or after 21st November 1919, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 20th October 1919.

G. M. MAHADEVA ATYAR.

On or after 20th November 1919, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 20th October 1919.

G. SUNDARAM AYYAR.

On or after 27th November 1919, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 21st October 1919.

O. VINAYACHANDRAN CHETTI.

On or after 24th November 1919, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 23rd October 1919.

S. KRISHNAN.

On or after 22nd November 1919, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 21st October 1919.

P. RAMACHANDRA KAYUDU.

On or after 1st December 1919, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Chennai, 20th October 1919.

E. MUNDASANI NAYUDU.

On or after 1st December 1919, I intend moving the High Court to reside as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 24th October 1919.

P. N. APPARWALLI.

I, A. RAJAKUTAN, intend changing my name into Ananthan Ramas.
Madrassopolyam, 16th October 1919.

A. RAJAKUTAN.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that at a General Meeting of the National Deposit and Savings Society Limited, held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Condy Street, Bangalore, Madras, on Wednesday the 19th October 1919, the following extraordinary resolutions were duly passed:—

- (1) That the Society be voluntarily wound up because of its liabilities.
- (2) That Mr. J. G. GUNAN, be appointed the liquidator to wind up the affairs of the Society.

Madras, 29th October 1919.

J. G. GUNAN,
Liquidator.

ESTATE OF CAPTAIN JOHN KINSEY BOURCHIER TORKINGTON (DECEASED).

Notice is hereby given pursuant to section 41 of Act XXVIII of 1880, that all persons having claims against Captain John Kinsey Bouchier Torkington, who died intestate, Legat Infantry Regiment of His Majesty's Indian Army, late of Buxton, Yorkshire in the County of Kent, England, who died on active service in India on the 26th December 1915 and letters of Administration (with a certified copy of the Will annexed) in whose Estate were granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 2nd of October 1918, to Edward Anderson, the Administrator in India of the said deceased, are requested to send in their claims within six months from this date to the said Administrator at the office of Messrs Cox & Co., in Court Buildings, Madras, after which date the Administrator will proceed to administer the estate having regard to the claims of which he shall then have received notice and no claim not so subsequently made or property belonging to the said Estate are required to pay the amount owing by them or to deliver up the said securities or property as the case may be to the said Administrator.

EDWARD ANDERSON,

Administrator in India of the estate and
agent of John Kinsey Bouchier Torkington (Deceased).

Dated this 21st day of October 1919.

THE PURASAWALKUM HINDU JAMANTURA PERMANENT SOCIETY. FINCH BRANCH, LIMITED, MADRAS (IN LIQUIDATION).

Notice is hereby given that a general meeting of the above company, under section 116 of the Indian Companies Act of 1912 will be held at No. 28, "Vallu" Chambers, High Court Buildings, Madras, on Friday the 29th November 1919 at 5 p.m. for finally winding up the affairs of the above company.

T. SETHURAJA MUDALIYAR,
P. N. SIVASUBRAMANIAM MUDALIYAR,

Liquidators.

Madras, 18th October 1919.

INSOLVENCY PETITION

No. 14 of 1919 in the Court of the District Judge, Coimbatore.

Insolvency Petition.

Notice is hereby given that each of the creditors as hereinafter named by affidavit as prescribed in section 10, clause 2 of Provincial Insolvency Act, shall give their debts in the manner allowed before the District Court on or before 20th November 1919; otherwise, their claims will be made without regard to their debts.

Receiver's Office, Bangalore,
18th October 1919.

N. NARAYANA RAO,
District Court Bangalore.

Relevance of the study

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.

Pub. No. 14 of 1978 and O.S. No. 6 of 1980.

U.S. No. 44 of 1978 and O.S. No. 3 of 1980.

ABSTRACT

RECEIPTS		PAID		BALANCE	
By opening balance on 1st July 1898 ..		6,682 0 7		21 0 6	
By Cash on hand ..				36 0 0	21 0 6
By amount of Bank of Mexico 16 per cent Government Treasury ..					
By M. M. 222,000 of 1895 10 per cent ..	1,100 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1896 10 per cent ..	1,100 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1897 10 per cent ..	2,200 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1898 10 per cent ..	3,300 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1899 10 per cent ..	4,400 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1900 10 per cent ..	5,500 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1901 10 per cent ..	6,600 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1902 10 per cent ..	7,700 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1903 10 per cent ..	8,800 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1904 10 per cent ..	9,900 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1905 10 per cent ..	11,000 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1906 10 per cent ..	12,100 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1907 10 per cent ..	13,200 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1908 10 per cent ..	14,300 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1909 10 per cent ..	15,400 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1910 10 per cent ..	16,500 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1911 10 per cent ..	17,600 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1912 10 per cent ..	18,700 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1913 10 per cent ..	19,800 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1914 10 per cent ..	20,900 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1915 10 per cent ..	22,000 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1916 10 per cent ..	23,100 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1917 10 per cent ..	24,200 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1918 10 per cent ..	25,300 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1919 10 per cent ..	26,400 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1920 10 per cent ..	27,500 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1921 10 per cent ..	28,600 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1922 10 per cent ..	29,700 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1923 10 per cent ..	30,800 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1924 10 per cent ..	31,900 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1925 10 per cent ..	33,000 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1926 10 per cent ..	34,100 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1927 10 per cent ..	35,200 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1928 10 per cent ..	36,300 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1929 10 per cent ..	37,400 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1930 10 per cent ..	38,500 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1931 10 per cent ..	39,600 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1932 10 per cent ..	40,700 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1933 10 per cent ..	41,800 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1934 10 per cent ..	42,900 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1935 10 per cent ..	44,000 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1936 10 per cent ..	45,100 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1937 10 per cent ..	46,200 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1938 10 per cent ..	47,300 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1939 10 per cent ..	48,400 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1940 10 per cent ..	49,500 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1941 10 per cent ..	50,600 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1942 10 per cent ..	51,700 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1943 10 per cent ..	52,800 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1944 10 per cent ..	53,900 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1945 10 per cent ..	55,000 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1946 10 per cent ..	56,100 0 0				
By M. M. 222,000 of 1947 10 per					

ELFENSTUFE

To Sal. Difference in Sal. Charges	From daily 18600000 ..	33 18 0
To Transfers of Sal. to ..	2,880 0 0	
To Sal. Difference in Sal. Charges	From ..	228 13 0
To Sal. Difference in Sal. Charges	From ..	900 0 0
To Sal. Difference in Sal. Charges	From ..	97 21 0
To Sal. Difference in Sal. Charges	From ..	22 10 0
To Sal. Difference in Sal. Charges	From ..	20 0 0
To Sal. Difference in Sal. Charges	From ..	40 10 0
To Sal. Difference in Sal. Charges	From ..	18 0 0
To Sal. Difference in Sal. Charges	From ..	36 0 0
To Sal. Difference in Sal. Charges	From ..	36 7 0
To Sal. Difference in Sal. Charges	From ..	22 0 0
To Sal. Difference in Sal. Charges	From ..	22 0 0

EXPENDITURE—cont.			
No.	Particulars	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
To Revenue	Particulars		
1	General	3 0 0	
2	General	27 1 0	
3	General	21 4 0	
4	General	2 1 0	
5	General	8 2 0	
6	General	18 10 0	
7	General	345 4 0	
8	General	1,146 0 0	
9	General	10 1 0	
10	General	101 10 0	
11	General	100 1 0	
12	General	34 2 0	
13	General	120 8 0	
14	General	648 3 0	
15	General		
16	General	70 10 0	
17	General	20 0 0	
18	General	0 10 0	
19	General	1 1 0	
20	General	10 0 0	
21	General	2 1 0	
22	General	3 3 0	
23	General	18 10 0	
24	General	80 4 0	
25	General	314 4 0	
26	General	314 3 0	
27	General	27 7 0	
28	General	1,001 15 0	
29	General	6 0 0	
30	General	346 1 0	
31	General	2 0 0	
		2,400 14 13	
To Revenue	Particulars		
1	General	811 7 0	
2	General	17 4 0	
3	General	80 10 0	
4	General	25 0 0	
5	General	2 10 0	
		700 0 0	
To General Revenue	Particulars		
1	General	116 3 0	
2	General	200 0 0	
3	General	129 0 0	
4	General	10 0 0	
5	General	2,016 12 0	
6	General	200 4 0	
7	General	174 0 0	
To Revenue	Particulars		
1	General	4,315 8 0	
2	General	320 1 0	
3	General	915 7 0	
4	General	810 7 0	
5	General	810 10 0	
6	General	3 7 0	
7	General	133 0 0	
8	General	164 12 0	
		6,804 4 0	
To Revenue	Particulars		
1	General	8,796 7 0	
2	General	910 10 0	
3	General	311 0 0	
4	General	2 1 0	
5	General	811 8 0	
6	General	31 1 0	
		7,260 7 0	
To Revenue	Particulars		
1	General	10 10 0	
2	General	101 0 0	
		200 0 0	
To Revenue	Particulars		
1	General	5,400 0 0	
2	General	31 0 0	
		5,431 0 0	

第 2 次試驗結果如下：

Debit		Credit		Balance	
General Revenue—					
Amount paid to the Commission of 200,000, being the balance for Period					
	10 0 0				
Amount expended to interest on project for the Empire's interest to the war					
	30 10 0			10 11 0	
Interest on the Bank of Madras—2½ per cent Government's Paper—(for year ending)—					
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2010 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2011 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2012 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2013 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2014-15 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2015-16 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2016-17 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2017-18 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2018-19 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2019-20 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2020-21 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2021-22 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2022-23 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2023-24 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2024-25 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2025-26 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2026-27 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2027-28 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2028-29 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2029-30 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2030-31 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2031-32 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2032-33 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2033-34 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2034-35 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2035-36 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2036-37 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2037-38 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2038-39 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2039-40 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2040-41 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2041-42 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2042-43 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2043-44 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2044-45 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2045-46 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2046-47 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2047-48 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2048-49 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2049-50 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2050-51 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2051-52 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2052-53 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2053-54 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2054-55 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2055-56 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2056-57 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2057-58 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2058-59 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2059-60 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2060-61 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2061-62 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2062-63 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2063-64 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2064-65 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2065-66 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2066-67 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2067-68 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2068-69 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2069-70 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2070-71 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2071-72 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2072-73 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2073-74 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2074-75 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2075-76 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2076-77 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2077-78 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2078-79 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2079-80 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2080-81 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2081-82 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2082-83 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2083-84 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2084-85 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2085-86 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2086-87 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2087-88 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2088-89 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2089-90 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2090-91 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2091-92 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2092-93 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2093-94 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2094-95 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2095-96 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2096-97 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2097-98 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2098-99 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2099-00 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2100-01 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2101-02 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2102-03 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2103-04 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2104-05 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2105-06 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2106-07 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2107-08 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2108-09 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2109-10 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2110-11 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2111-12 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2112-13 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2113-14 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2114-15 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2115-16 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2116-17 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2117-18 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2118-19 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2119-20 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2120-21 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2121-22 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2122-23 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2123-24 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2124-25 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2125-26 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2126-27 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2127-28 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2128-29 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2129-30 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2130-31 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2131-32 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2132-33 at par ..					
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Rs. 35,00,000 of 2133-34 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2134-35 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2135-36 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2136-37 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2137-38 at par ..					
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Rs. 35,00,000 of 2138-39 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2139-40 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2140-41 at par ..					
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Rs. 35,00,000 of 2141-42 at par ..					
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Rs. 35,00,000 of 2142-43 at par ..					
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Rs. 35,00,000 of 2143-44 at par ..					
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Rs. 35,00,000 of 2144-45 at par ..					
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Rs. 35,00,000 of 2145-46 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2146-47 at par ..					
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Rs. 35,00,000 of 2147-48 at par ..					
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Rs. 35,00,000 of 2148-49 at par ..					
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Rs. 35,00,000 of 2164-65 at par ..					
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Rs. 35,00,000 of 2165-66 at par ..					
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Rs. 35,00,000 of 2166-67 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2167-68 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2168-69 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2169-70 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2170-71 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2171-72 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2172-73 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2173-74 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2174-75 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2175-76 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2176-77 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2177-78 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2178-79 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2179-80 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2180-81 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2181-82 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2182-83 at par ..					
	5,000				
Rs. 35,00,000 of 2183-84 at par ..					

* Out of this income a sum of \$1,250 had not been paid at the date of this balance sheet but was asserted in the position of Government Funded Notes of the face value of \$1,250.

H. SARAYANA MUDALİYAR,
H. KRISHNASWAMI MUDALIYAR,
Bharu.

I have examined the above volumes and compared same with the books and vouchers of the Department and have found the same correct.

Madison, 16th November 1808.

M. P. VENUGOPAL NAYUDU,

UNDER THE EXHIBIT TRADING ORDINANCE, 1988, AND THE EXHIBIT TRADING
(WINDING UP) ORDER, 1988.

WINTERVILLE, VIRGINIA, 24381, 1-800-368-2222, A.C.

DATE OF BIRTH: _____

The Custodian of Enemy Property, Madras, will sell the right, title and interest of Hebble's Tile Works, Feroke, A.D., in the land, buildings, plant, machinery, stocks, book and other debts and promises known or not appertaining to Hebble's Tile Works as now situated on at Feroke (Maidhar), and Narasimha, Madras and Coimbatore.

Sealed tenders for the purchase of the same will be received by the Canadian at his office in the High Court Buildings, Montreal, up to 12 noon on Tuesday the 7th September 1910.

No tender will be considered unless it is in the original form.

Orders to reposit the property may be obtained from the Custodian of Enemy Property or his district office at Madras.

Official Trustee's Office, High Court House, Madras,
11th October 1914.

D. CHAMBER,
Acting Chairman of Enemy Property
for the Presidency of Madras and the
Presidency of Coorg

ESTATE OF HENRY GREGOR GRANT (DECEASED)

[illegible]

Ernie Kelle, Keopae, Corp-
17th October 1916.

A. E. WEINERT



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 43.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1901.

[Price, 5 pice.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

Date.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometer.				Winds.	Moisture.	Direction.	Force.	Cloudy.	Rain.	Remarks.
		Observed.		Reduced.								
		Dry Bulb.		Wet Bulb.								
		Day.	Night.	Day.	Night.							
1895 Jan.	30.145	79.0	75.4	23.4	24.8	117.4	85	N. by E.	144	1.00	0.0	Thunderstorm.
1895 Feb.	30.145	80.4	76.8	24.2	25.1	118.5	83	N. by E.	144	1.00	0.0	Thunderstorm.
1895 Mar.	30.145	80.8	76.8	24.8	25.8	118.5	81	N. by E.	144	1.00	0.0	Thunderstorm.
1895 Apr.	30.145	80.8	76.8	24.8	25.8	118.5	81	N. by E.	144	1.00	0.0	Thunderstorm.
1895 May.	30.145	80.8	76.8	24.8	25.8	118.5	81	N. by E.	144	1.00	0.0	Thunderstorm.
1895 Jun.	30.145	80.8	76.8	24.8	25.8	118.5	81	N. by E.	144	1.00	0.0	Thunderstorm.
1895 Jul.	30.145	80.8	76.8	24.8	25.8	118.5	81	N. by E.	144	1.00	0.0	Thunderstorm.
1895 Aug.	30.145	80.8	76.8	24.8	25.8	118.5	81	N. by E.	144	1.00	0.0	Thunderstorm.
1895 Sep.	30.145	80.8	76.8	24.8	25.8	118.5	81	N. by E.	144	1.00	0.0	Thunderstorm.
1895 Oct.	30.145	80.8	76.8	24.8	25.8	118.5	81	N. by E.	144	1.00	0.0	Thunderstorm.
1895 Nov.	30.145	80.8	76.8	24.8	25.8	118.5	81	N. by E.	144	1.00	0.0	Thunderstorm.
1895 Dec.	30.145	80.8	76.8	24.8	25.8	118.5	81	N. by E.	144	1.00	0.0	Thunderstorm.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of Ivory's corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The column of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the records of the Rain Gauge are taken from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January has been 57.00 inches, the average due for the same period being 59.24 inches.

Madras Observatory, 23rd October 1901.

R. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 43.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 24, 1916.

[Price, 8 pds.]

SEASON REPORT FOR SEPTEMBER 1916.

Station I.—Statement showing the average fall of rain in each district during the month of September 1916, and also the total fall from 1st April 1916, up to the month, compared with the corresponding figures of the preceding year and with the average of the forty years ending 1905.

Average for forty years.										1916-1917.			1915-1916.		
Districts.	In the month.			Rain in April 1916.	In the month.			Rain in April 1916.	In the month.			Rain in April 1916.			
	Rainy days.	Inches.			Rainy days.	Inches.			Rainy days.	Inches.					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10					
Coimbatore.															
1. Coimbatore	11	6.50	12.50	10	14.00	20.71	11	7.00	10.00						
2. Vengaloor	13	9.50	10.00	10	5.50	47.00	10	7.00	20.16						
3. Vengaloor (Agroo Taluk) ..	10	7.75	20.50	11	7.00	20.40	8	8.00	41.12						
4. Oudipet	8	7.10	27.10	10	8.20	20.10	8	7.00	40.17						
5. Sattur	8	6.00	34.11	10	6.00	34.10	8	6.00	37.10						
6. Sattur	8	6.75	30.10	7	6.00	35.20	7	6.75	20.40						
Dharmapuri.															
7. Dharmapuri	8	6.00	10.10	10	6.00	20.20	8	6.00	10.00						
8. Bellary	8	6.10	10.10	10	6.00	20.40	8	6.00	21.20						
9. Anantapur	7	6.20	15.10	10	6.00	20.40	8	6.00	21.00						
10. Chittoor	7	6.20	17.10	8	6.00	17.50	8	7.00	22.10						
Gadchiroli.															
11. Gadchiroli	6	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
12. Marol	8	6.00	10.10	7	6.00	21.10	6	6.00	12.10						
13. Chingapet	7	6.00	10.10	7	6.00	10.10	7	6.00	10.10						
14. South Arcot	3	6.00	10.10	7	6.00	10.10	6	6.00	10.10						
Guntur.															
15. Guntur	7	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
16. North Arcot	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
17. Bellary	8	6.00	10.10	10	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
18. Chittoor	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
19. Chittoor	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
20. Krishnagiri	11	6	6.00	10.10	8	6.10	10.40	8	6.00	10.10					
Krishna.															
21. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
22. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
23. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
24. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
25. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
26. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
27. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
28. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
29. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
30. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
31. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
32. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
33. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
34. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
35. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
36. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
37. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
38. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
39. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
40. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
41. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
42. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
43. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
44. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
45. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
46. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
47. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
48. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
49. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
50. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
51. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
52. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
53. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
54. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
55. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
56. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
57. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
58. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
59. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
60. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
61. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
62. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
63. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
64. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
65. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
66. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
67. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
68. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
69. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
70. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
71. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
72. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
73. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
74. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
75. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
76. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
77. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
78. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
79. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
80. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
81. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
82. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
83. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
84. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
85. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
86. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
87. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
88. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
89. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
90. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
91. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
92. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
93. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
94. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
95. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
96. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
97. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
98. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
99. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						
100. Krishna	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10	8	6.00	10.10						

How far from—Heavy in Vengaloor and Kurnool, Nil in Kistna, Guntur, Madras, Sarnam and Tinnivelly, slight in Annapur, Chingapet, Chittoor, North Arcot and Coimbatore, moderate elsewhere. The Golanur is 47 feet above sea level.

Supplies of water—Inadequate in Sarnam and parts of Guntur, Coimbatore, North Arcot, Bellary and Tinnivelly, sufficient elsewhere.

11-10-16

TABLE II.—Statement showing the extent of cultivation (Warrents and minor items) for the month of September 1918.

Particulars.	In the month.				Up to the 1st inst.				Up to the 1st inst. in the current year.				Amounts of the 1st inst. in the current year.			
	First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.		First crop.		Second crop.	
	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.	Dry.	Wet.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Grain—																
Wheat ..	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000	400,000
Oats ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Barley ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Maize ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Beans ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Peas ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Warrents—																
Wheat ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barley ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Maize ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Beans ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Peas ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Minor items—																
Wheat ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Barley ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Maize ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Beans ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Peas ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Other ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Total ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Grand Total ..	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000

* Based on return figures for August.

Series 131.—Statement showing the average prices of the principal food-stuffs and oil for the month of September 1916.

Group.	Districts.	Prices in Tropical Currencies at 40 Tons per Month.					
		Rice, milled and.			Wheat.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Ceylon ..	1. Ceylon ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	2. Colombo ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	3. Galle ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	4. Kandy ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	5. Battaramulla ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
B. South ..	6. South ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	7. Trincomalee ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	8. Battaramulla ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	9. Colombo ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	10. Trincomalee ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
C. North ..	11. North ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	12. Trincomalee ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	13. Battaramulla ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	14. Colombo ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	15. Trincomalee ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
D. West ..	16. West ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	17. Trincomalee ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	18. Battaramulla ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	19. Colombo ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	20. Trincomalee ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
E. East ..	21. East ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	22. Trincomalee ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	23. Battaramulla ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	24. Colombo ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0
	25. Trincomalee ..	7.4	7.5	7.4	12.0	12.0	12.0

Group.	Districts.	Prices in Tropical Currencies at 40 Tons per Month.								
		Cassia.			Cloves.			Salt.		
		In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.	In the previous month.	In the month.	Average.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. Ceylon ..	1. Ceylon ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	2. Colombo ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	3. Galle ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	4. Kandy ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	5. Battaramulla ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
B. South ..	6. South ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	7. Trincomalee ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	8. Battaramulla ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	9. Colombo ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	10. Trincomalee ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
C. North ..	11. North ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	12. Trincomalee ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	13. Battaramulla ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	14. Colombo ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	15. Trincomalee ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
D. West ..	16. West ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	17. Trincomalee ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	18. Battaramulla ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	19. Colombo ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	20. Trincomalee ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
E. East ..	21. East ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	22. Trincomalee ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	23. Battaramulla ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	24. Colombo ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
	25. Trincomalee ..	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4

Remarks.—As compared with the previous month, the price of rice was stationary in all districts, fell in eight and rose in eight; wheat was stationary in three districts, fell in two and rose in eight; cassia was stationary in three districts, fell in four and rose in seven; wax was stationary in six districts, fell in seven and rose in two; salt was stationary in five districts, fell in eleven and rose in two.

* Of the three prices selling 1914-15. † Of the three years ending 1915-16. ‡ Average of white and yellow cassia. § Battaramulla.

Dept. of Agr. Surv., Sur., Land Revenue and Agric.,
Bureau of Statistics, Madras.
24th October 1916.

T. RAOBHAIAN,
Surveyor.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 43]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1916.

[Price, 5 pms.]

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING
21ST OCTOBER 1916.

DISTRICT REPORTS

GANJAM

Water-supply sufficient except in some taluks. Rice-lands 40 and 50% are fast deep. Ploughing; transplantation of paddy nearly completed but delayed in parts for want of water. Sowings of horsegram, blackgram and greengram proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested rice, paddy and groundnut; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder scarce in three taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of horsegram commencing or proceeding, of cholera proceeding or concluding and of tobacco concluding. Transplantation of chillies and tobacco proceeding. Standing crops generally thriving. Harvested blackgram, groundnut, jow, maize, ragi; sorghum fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GOUDARCI

Water-supply sufficient. Goudarci 74 feet above sea-level. Ploughing; weeding; transplantation of chillies, tobacco and cotton; sowing pulses, paddy and cholera and preparing tobacco and rice proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, cholera, maize and ragi; cotton fair; cholera, fair to normal; glassy, normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in districts. Condition of cattle good, but malignant cow-disease and extensive emaciation in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KLETA

Water-supply sufficient. Keta 78 feet above sea-level. Sowing of cholera commencing and sowing of cholera, cotton, chillies, tobacco, horsegram, cotton and blackgram proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested maize, indigo and paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding; transplantation of chillies, tobacco and preparing lands for cotton and other late crops proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cholera, maize and horse, cotton fair to good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but sub-junct and black-quarter present in parts of some taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

KURNOOL

Water-supply sufficient. Tungabhadra 5-7 feet above sea-level. Weeding concluding. Sowing of horsegram and blackgram proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested cholera, horse, maize, indigo; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but disease present in parts of some taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGALAPALLE

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of cholera and cotton proceeding. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

11-12-16

BELLARY

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing of wheat and chulien and transplantation of paddy, tobacco and oilseeds; weeding of cotton, kharra, sugarcane and paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested kharra, sunhemp, guajava, ragi, indigo and cotton; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good except for indigestion in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANDUR

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding of kharra, chulien, sunhemp and kharra proceeding. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

ANANTAPUR

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Sowing of paddy proceeding or concluding; of kharra, sugarcane and sugarcane, proceeding or concluding. Weeding of paddy proceeding or concluding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested ragi, chulien, kharra and indigo; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHUDAFAN

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, common millet oilseeds, ragi, kharra, sugarcane and sugarcane, transplantation of paddy and weeding of paddy and groundnut proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, kharra and indigo; cotton fair in several; sunhemp, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but indigestion and other serious diseases are spreading in few taluks. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MELLOR

Water-supply sufficient. The average depth of water over the Mellar and Sangam canals during the week was 2½ feet and 1½ feet respectively. The supply in the Sangam is adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, transplantation of paddy, and tobacco and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, indigo, sunhemp and ragi; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but blackquarter, indigestion and anthrax present in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHIMBLEPPE

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing, transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and ragi; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but indigestion and other serious diseases (suspected) present in one village of another taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KADGAS

Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCOT

Water-supply sufficient. Pitches in six rivers. Ploughing; sowing and transplantation of paddy and weeding of paddy, groundnut and sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, sunhemp, indigo and guajava; cotton poor to fair. Grain-stocks, paddy and millet, fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available but scarce in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CHITTUR

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of paddy and groundnut proceeding or concluding; of kharra, sugarcane, proceeding or concluding; and transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, indigo and groundnut; cotton fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, blackgram, indigo and kharra, planting of sugarcane and transplantation and weeding of paddy proceeding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi, indigo, guajava and sunhemp, cotton fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, kharra, ragi, sunhemp, blackgram and sugarcane and transplantation of paddy, sugarcane, proceeding or concluding. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested indigo, cotton poor; ragi, paddy and groundnut, fair to normal; sunhemp, poor to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally good.

COMBATORE

Water-supply generally sufficient. Slight shortage in three rivers. Sixteen feet of water in the Coimbatore River. Sowing of chulien, sunhemp, sunhemp, kharra, sugarcane and cotton, transplantation of paddy, tobacco and sugarcane and weeding proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy and sugarcane, cotton normal; ragi and sunhemp, groundnut and sunhemp fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINGOPOLY

Water-supply sufficient. Flow over the Grand Anicut not reported, but supply is adequate. Sowing and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, maize, cholan; cotton fair to good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

TAMORE

Water-supply generally sufficient. Height of water over the crest of the anicuts and eastern branches of the Lower Anicut 114 feet and 122 feet respectively. Transplantation of paddy proceeding or concluding and of ragi proceeding. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested ragi, maize, paddy, coarbs; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but badgering some extent prevails in some villages. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TIDUKKOTTAI

[Report not received.]

MADURA

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Average discharge from the Periyar main stand 1,985 cusecs. Ploughing; sowing of dry crops; transplantation of paddy and seedling proceeding in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects good.

MAMBAI

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing proceeding; transplantation commencing in proceeding and seedling proceeding. Standing crops fair to good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY

Water-supply sufficient except in two taluks. Flow over the Selankantam anicut 218 feet and discharge adequate. Ploughing and sowing; sowing of dry crops and transplantation of paddy proceeding in parts. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; cotton poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but blackquarter prevailing in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested first crop. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH CANARA

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing for second rice crop proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested first rice crop; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCOR

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Transplantation begins. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing, seedling and weeding main crops proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; cotton fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 21st October 1934.—General good. Ganjam, Vinayapuram, Bellary, Sunder, Anantapur, South except Tanjore; very heavy Carnatic, Salem, West Coast except South Canara, and Nilgiris; heavy elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally; cotton fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Ganjam, Anantapur, Chittoor, North Arcot and South except Tanjore; sufficient elsewhere. Pasture sufficient; fodder generally available. Prices steady.

DEPT. OF REV. SETT. SUR., LAND REVS. & AGRI.,
OFFICE OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
24th October 1934.

F. NAGHAVIAN,
Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 21st OCTOBER 1916.

Districts.		RAINFALL IN INCHES					PRICE IN RUPEES (per 40 lbs.) and STAGGS.										
		In the week.		Up to the end of the week (from 1st April)			Rice		Wheat			Maize		Sorghum		Gram	
		Loc.	Average of 10 years ending 1914.	1916.	Average of 10 years ending 1914.	Average for Oct.	Last week.	This week.	Average for Oct.	Last week.	This week.	Average for Oct.	Last week.	This week.	Average for Oct.	Last week.	This week.
Orissa	Bangas	21	1.9	85.5	41.6	87	8.0	8.0	16.5	15.5	15.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Yangapahon	20	1.1	82.0	29.2	84	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	14.7	14.6	15.2	15.2	15.7
	Gulabari	20	1.8	33.8	86.4	84	8.0	8.0	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4
	Katwa	20	1.0	48.6	57.0	83	8.0	8.0	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4
	Dumra	20	1.0	48.6	57.0	83	8.0	8.0	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4
	Kanung	20	1.0	48.6	57.0	83	8.0	8.0	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4
Bihar	Barganapalle	20	1.0	48.6	57.0	83	8.0	8.0	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4
	Saltora	20	1.0	48.6	57.0	83	8.0	8.0	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4
	Bandra	20	1.0	48.6	57.0	83	8.0	8.0	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4
	Ambarpur	20	1.0	48.6	57.0	83	8.0	8.0	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4
	Dudhagah	20	1.0	48.6	57.0	83	8.0	8.0	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4	17.5	16.8	16.4
	Walia	20	1.7	37.0	21.9	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central	Chhapra	20	1.7	37.0	21.9	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madua	20	1.7	37.0	21.9	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	North Anant	20	1.8	36.1	22.6	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chitaur	20	1.8	36.1	22.6	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Anant	20	1.8	36.1	22.6	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chitaur	20	1.8	36.1	22.6	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
South	Madua	20	1.7	37.0	21.9	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chhapra	20	1.7	37.0	21.9	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madua	20	1.7	37.0	21.9	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chhapra	20	1.7	37.0	21.9	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madua	20	1.7	37.0	21.9	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chhapra	20	1.7	37.0	21.9	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
West Coast	Madua	20	1.7	37.0	21.9	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chhapra	20	1.7	37.0	21.9	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madua	20	1.7	37.0	21.9	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chhapra	20	1.7	37.0	21.9	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Madua	20	1.7	37.0	21.9	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chhapra	20	1.7	37.0	21.9	83	7.8	7.8	16.5	15.5	15.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills	The Nilgiris	20	2.8	80.0	56.0	78	8.0	8.0	16.7	15.8	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. as Agency.

L. as Limited.

* Average of the 10 years ending 1914-15.

† Average of 10 years.

‡ Broken Rice.

§ Report not received.

¶ Explanation will be asked for from the Collector of Railway for the large rise in the price of wheat.

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Part III.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

Proceedings of the Indian Legislative Council assembled under the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1915 G. S. & G. O. No. V, Ch. III.

The Council met at the Council Chamber at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, on Wednesday, the 20th September 1916.

PRESENT:

His Excellency HENRY CHICHESTER, P.C., C.M.S., C.S.I., C.M.G., Viceroy and Governor General, presiding, and 56 Members, of whom 49 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE

The following Additional Members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown:—

The Hon'ble Sir IMRUGH BHAKTINATH, Kt., C.S.I.
" Sir FREDERICK CURRIE, Kt.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon'ble Sir FREDERICK CURRIE asked:—

1. " (a) Has the report of the Indian Finance and Currency Commission been considered by Government?

(b) If not, do Government intend to consider the report at an early date without putting off such consideration till the termination of the war? "

[11-1]

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MITCHELL replied:—

"I explained the position in my reply to a question by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. Sarma at the last meeting of Council. The Government do not consider that there are any grounds for modifying the decision they referred to, viz., that consideration of the recommendations of the Commission should be deferred until normal conditions return."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS COMPTON asked:—

2. "(a) Was the following recommendation made by the Indian Finance and Comptroller Commission:—

"We are not in a position to report either for or against the establishment of a State or Central Bank, but we regard the subject as one which deserves early and careful consideration, and suggest the appointment of a small expert committee to examine the whole question in India, and either to recommend against the proposal or to work out in full detail a concrete scheme capable of immediate adoption."

(b) If so, did Government intend to appoint the proposed committee at an early date?"

The Hon'ble Sir WILLIAM MITCHELL replied:—

"The answer to (a) is in the affirmative."

(b) The decision referred to is in my answer to the Hon'ble Member's previous question applies to this as to other recommendations and suggestions made by the Commission."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS COMPTON asked:—

3. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state whether they have received a copy of the Report of the Royal Commission on venereal diseases?"

(b) If so, do Government propose to give effect to such of its recommendations (if any) as are capable of being adapted to suit the needs of, and of being referred to, this country?"

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the negative, will Government be pleased to consider the necessity of holding an inquiry regarding venereal diseases at a very early date?"

(d) Does history prove that there is always an increase of venereal diseases after a war?"

(e) Can Government give any figures as regards the extent of prevalence of such diseases in this country before and since the war; and any information regarding the facilities for treatment for the enlightenment of the peasant and for the protection of the industrial with reference to such diseases?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SATHANAN NAYAR replied:—

"(a) The Government of India have received a copy of the Report of the Royal Commission on Venereal Diseases."

(b) and (c) The Government of India have recently commended the Report and conclusions of the Commission to the consideration of Local Governments."

(d) So far as the Government of India are aware, there is no evidence that within modern times there is an increase of venereal diseases after a war."

(e) There are no reliable figures regarding the prevalence of venereal diseases in India, except in regard to (1) the number of cases treated at State, public, State special, local fund, railway, private aided, and private non-aided hospitals and dispensaries in British India, statistics for which for 1913 are given in the Statistical Abstract for British India, Volume 114, Public Health, 1913-14, and (2) ratios of admissions and deaths to strength of the British and Indian Army in India given in the returns appended to the Annual Report of the Secretary Commissioner with the Government of India for 1914. These figures, however, give no idea of the prevalence of venereal diseases throughout the country, nor would it be possible to obtain accurate statistics, because the majority of sufferers seek and from remote localities or neglect treatment altogether. There are no special facilities in India for treatment, such as, for example, separate hospitals and dispensaries. This and other points referred to in the latter half of question (c) is so far as they are dealt with in the conclusion of the Royal Commission have been referred, as already stated, to the consideration of Local Governments."

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS COMPTON asked:—

4. "(a) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of collisions on the different Indian railways in 1913 and 1914?"

(b) As a result of inquiry into each case of collision what action, if any, has been taken to prevent a recurrence in future?"

(c) Have collisions on Indian Railways been more frequent during the last quinquennium than during any preceding quinquennium?"

(d) Do Government propose to consider the desirability—

(i) of devising comprehensive measures for the prevention of collisions, and
(ii) of having the whole matter thoroughly investigated by a mixed committee of officials and non-officials on which Indians are adequately represented?"

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS COMPTON replied:—

"(a) As the accident returns are now compiled for the official year, a statement showing the number of collisions on the different railways during 1914-1915 and 1915-1916 is laid on the table. The number of persons killed and injured in collisions during these two years was 31 and 175 respectively."

(b) It is the duty of Government Inspectors to bring to the special notice of the Railway Board all cases of a serious nature. The number of such cases reported in 1914-15 and 1915-16 was 16. In 15 of these cases, it was found that the collisions were due to neglect of rules, and so action was necessary beyond the punishment of the officials in fault. In 7 cases, it was found possible to adopt additional safeguards against the recurrence of accidents.

(c) The number of collisions in the quinquennium ending 1910 was 1,063; in the quinquennium ending 1915-16, it was 1,066. The figures for the latter period show a marked improvement over those for the preceding period when the fact is taken into consideration that the train mileage increased by as little less 40 per cent during the ten years.

(d) The rules already in force provide for the due reporting of accidents, and careful and cautious attention is given to all means suggested for the prevention of collisions. The existing machinery appears to the Government to be adequate, and they do not consider that the investigation of the subject by a committee as suggested by the Hon'ble Member is necessary."

The Hon'ble Sir FARRINGTON CROMBIE asked:—

5. "Are Government satisfied that the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore is a success as a centre of fresh and practical scientific knowledge and active agent in the development of Indian Industries? If not, will Government investigate the reasons which prevent the Institute from fulfilling these purposes?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SUDHANU NAIR replied:—

"The object of the Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore was stated at the time when the scheme was formulated, as the promotion of original investigations and their utilization for the benefit of India, and was not limited in the manner which the Hon'ble Member's question would appear to imply. The Institute was first opened in July 1911, and it is therefore too early to judge whether it has successfully attained the objects for which it was founded. The progress of the Institute is annually described in a calendar, and journals dealing with scientific investigations, etc., are published from time to time. The Government of India are not aware of any special success which would render desirable any investigation of the Institute. The Institute is a carefully managed institution, so exempt of all, and its executive management is vested in a Council, with whom the supervision of the institution primarily rests."

The Hon'ble Sir FARRINGTON CROMBIE asked:—

6. "(a) Are successful students of Indian Commercial Colleges given preference in the matter of appointments in the Commerce and Industry Department of the Government of India and all Departments subordinate thereto?"

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the negative, will Government consider the desirability of making it a rule that such preference should be given?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE HENNES replied:—

"The answer to both parts of the Hon'ble Member's question is in the negative. I must point out to the Hon'ble Member that the object and aim of Commercial Colleges is to train young men for a commercial career, and it is as a means of doing this that they give in the best training for life in a Government Department, even though the name of the Department contains the word Commerce. If any such preference were given as the Hon'ble Member suggests, I think that he will be considerably aware that the Universities and other educational establishments of India would have just cause of complaint."

The Hon'ble Sir FARRINGTON CROMBIE asked:—

7. "(a) Have any opinions from various public bodies and individuals been received by Government regarding the question of State versus private management of Indian railways?"

(b) If so, do Government intend to appoint a small committee, composed of members of the Railway Board and representatives of Experts and Indian Commerce, to examine and consider these opinions for the purpose of helping Government in formulating a definite policy in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLAN replied:—

"In order to obtain the best information and advice from every part of India in relation to the question of State versus Company management of railways, the Railway Board recently addressed a circular letter to Local Governments and to Chambers of Commerce in India. Some of the replies to this circular have already been received, and the rest will doubtless be received in the near future. By this means the Government of India hope to be placed in possession of the considered opinions of the representatives of Farmers and Indian Commerce throughout India. They will obtain also the advice of the Railway Board. When they have arranged already to have supplied to them all the material which a Committee such as the Hon'ble Member suggests could lay before them, and, as at present advised, they do not think that the appointment of a Committee of this kind would serve any useful purpose."

The Hon'ble Sir FARRINGTON CROMBIE asked:—

8. "(a) Have Government received any communication from the Burma Government or from Lord Salford's Committee regarding the Fairs Conference Resolutions?"

(b) If so, will Government be pleased to state the nature of such communication, and to lay on the table or publish the papers in connection therewith?"

(c) Did the Prime Minister state in the House of Commons on August 2nd last that it is proposed to hold a Conference in London after Lord Balfour's Committee has reported? If so, does the communication referred to above contain any proposals regarding the representation of India at such proposed Conference?

(d) Do Government propose to obtain the views of the leading commercial men in India before replying to the communication?

(e) Will the Indian Industrial Commission shortly open an inquiry into questions very similar to those dealt with by the Paris Conference?

(f) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a copy of the Paris Conference Resolutions?

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARRETT replied:—

"The Government of India have received a communication from the House Government on the subject of the Resolutions of the Paris Conference. I am unable, however, to give any further information on the subject at present, except that the Government of India are about to address Local Governments and commercial bodies regarding various questions of trade policy after the war.

With regard to the last part of the question, I lay on the table a copy * of the Resolutions of the Paris Conference."

The Hon'ble Sir FATEGHJI COMMERCE asked:—

1. "Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) how many Telephone Exchanges there are in India and Burma, how many of these are State-managed, and how many Company-managed and which are the long distance systems existing in the country?

(b) whether the Company-managed systems are of the nature of public utility concerns?

(c) whether there are any arrangements for the periodical inspection by Government of Company-managed systems?

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the negative, whether Government propose to make arrangements for such inspection with a view to the maintenance of a better standard of efficiency of services than at present?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARRETT replied:—

"There are in India and Burma 269 telephone exchanges. Of these, 165 are now exclusively by Government Departments, or by companies or commercial firms and individuals. None of the systems are available to the public, and I assume that the Hon'ble Member's question does not refer to them.

Of the remaining 74 exchanges, 13 are owned and worked by companies and 61 are owned by Government and worked by the Indian Telegraph Department. Two of the 61 exchanges are joined by a trunk line, and this is the only long distance system open to the public. This is between Delhi and Simla.

The answer to the second part of the Hon'ble Member's question is in the affirmative, and in the third part in the negative.

With regard to the last part of the question, the Government of India do not propose to make arrangements for the periodical inspection of Company-managed telephone systems. The Government possess powers of controlling the charges made by Companies and of opening Government exchanges to the public at the places where there are Company systems. These safeguards appear to be sufficient to secure the object which the Hon'ble Member has in view."

The Hon'ble Sir FATEGHJI COMMERCE asked:—

2. "(a) Is it a fact that there is a strong feeling in commercial circles in this country that India should be represented at any Conference on the economic policy to be pursued after the war at which the interests of Great Britain and the Dominions are represented, and that the representatives of India should be nominated by the Government of India and not by the India Office?"

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, do Government propose to inform the Secretary of State for India accordingly?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARRETT replied:—

"With regard to the first part of the question, the Government of India are fully aware that there is a strong feeling in commercial circles that India should be represented at any Conference on the economic policy to be pursued after the war, and have been in communication with the Secretary of State for India on the subject. We please Member that, when the Conference is held, India shall be represented. With regard to the last question in the first part of the Hon'ble Member's question, I think that I have now stated in the press embodying the opinion therein suggested."

The Hon'ble Khas Bahadur MAHARAJAJI asked:—

1. "Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a comparative statement showing the number of candidates from the Provinces of Bihar and Orissa, Ajmer and Oudh, and the Punjab who appeared in the various University examinations, including the runs 1919, and 1916?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. KINNAIRY NAIR replied:—

"The statement * is placed on the table."

* Not included in Press Proceedings

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARKAR asked:—

12. " (a) Is it a fact that the best equipped educational institutions in India in Agriculture and Forestry are not as efficient as those in Great Britain or on the Continent of Europe? "

(b) Is it found necessary in India to send young men abroad for training in these two branches of knowledge? "

(c) If the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, do Government propose to incur such additional cost, if any, as would be necessary to make the Indian institutions as efficient as those in Europe in order to eliminate the need for sending young men abroad for training? "

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. RILEY replied:—

" Some of the agricultural colleges in India would compare very favourably as regards staff and equipment with similar institutions in Europe. The Forest Research Institute at Dehra Dun is efficiently equipped and staffed for examining candidates for the Provincial services, which is all that it has hitherto aimed at. As members of the Imperial Forest and Agricultural services have hitherto been recruited almost entirely in England and appointed by the Secretary of State, Indian candidates have at present a better chance of securing appointments if they received in Europe for training. The whole question of recruitment and consequently of training will be considered in the publication of the Report of the Public Service Commission, and the Government of India hope that, in the case of agricultural institutions at least, it will shortly be possible to teach up to a standard which will qualify the graduates to the Imperial Service. "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARKAR asked:—

13. " (a) Was the construction of a railway from Raipur to Parvatipur recommended, and its proposed alignment surveyed more than 20 years ago, and was its construction sanctioned in 1906? "

(b) If so, is it a fact that much progress has not been made in its construction? "

(c) Is there any direct line connecting East Central India with the extension line of the sea coast between Madras and Calcutta? "

(d) Do Government propose to allot funds for the construction of the line referred to in (c) in next year's budget, or whenever provision is made for work on new lines or lines in the course of construction? "

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLAN replied:—

" There is at present no direct railway connection between East Central India and the coast line from Calcutta to Madras. The Raipur-Vinayagram project, which would give this connection and of which the line referred to by the hon'ble Member forms part, was surveyed in 1908, and its construction was sanctioned in 1906. The section between Vinayagram and Parvatipur was completed and opened for public traffic in April 1935, but want of funds has prevented further progress. The Government regret that they cannot, under present conditions, say when it will be possible to resume work, but they have shown their interest in the project by pushing on preparations for the construction of a link near Vinayagram, which appears to them to be essential to the success of the railway, and both projects will certainly be considered as soon as funds and materials are available. "

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARKAR asked:—

14. " Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) If the export of oil-seeds from India has fallen from a total of 25.65 lakhs* in 1913-14 to 14.04 in 1914-1933 and 16.32 in 1935-36? "

(b) What is the explanation, if any, in the decrease and outflow of 1913-14 in respect of oil-seeds as compared with those of the two previous years? "

(c) What practical steps, if any, have been taken, and what special facilities, if any, have been afforded to prevent loss and to encourage the conversion of the raw produce into manufactured articles? "

(d) Whether the Government of Madras, acting on the advice of their Director of Industries, have felt themselves unable to take or advise any serious departure from the existing practice on the ground that the termination of the war would open any scheme which might be devised to place the groundnut and oil-seeds industry on a sound footing? "

(e) If the answer to (d) is in the affirmative, whether Government have—^{and} upon taking any measures immediately to rehabilitate the industry and place it on a sound footing before it is further crippled, and if they have not, do they propose to do so without waiting for the report of the Indian Industries Commission? "

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE BARNES replied:—

" The answer to part (a) of the question is in the affirmative.

" With reference to part (b), figures for all oil-seeds are not available, but a comparative statement showing the acreage and yield during the three years ending 1915-16 of the principal oil-seeds, viz., *Tarapur*, *Hope and Mustard*, *Sesamum* and *Ground nuts* is placed on the table.

" With reference to part (c), I may inform the hon'ble Member that, after the outbreak of war, the creation of Indian new markets for the principal oil-seeds came under the

consideration of the Government of India, and His Majesty's Government were requested to do what was possible to extend the market for these products in the United Kingdom and in America. The names of exporters of Copra, Coconut oil in this country were supplied to the British Consular Officers in the United States of America, at the suggestion of His Majesty's Government with a view to stimulating trade with that country. I may mention that Copra crushing factories have recently been started in the United Kingdom, and the exports of Copra to that country amounted to 176,463 and 124,603 cwt in 1914-15 and 1915-16, respectively, as against only 7,040 cwt. in 1913-14. As regards the question of the management of the oil-crushing industry in India, I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the speeches made in this Council on the 24th February 1915 by Mr. Carr and Sir William Clark in connection with Raja Khushalpal Singh's Resolution regarding the promotion of industrial enterprises by means of loans, and to the Hon'ble Mr. Lee's speech on the 23rd March last on the course of the debate on Sir Archibald Haldane's Resolution on the subject of the growth and development of industries in India. As explained in these speeches, the subject has been attracting much attention in Madras, where the Director of Industries has been carrying on demonstrations in oil-pressing to meet the enormous difficulty caused by the lack of oil in demand for oil-presses on the Coimbatore. The Madras Government effected one lakh of rupees for these demonstrations and for the investigation of the possibilities of extracting oil on a commercial basis in this country. In the United Provinces and other Provinces, similar assistance has been given, and as an instance, I may mention the Government loan of Rs. 37,500 granted to an oil mill in Coimbatore to lay down improved plant.

As regards part (d), I must point out to the Hon'ble Member that the question should properly be raised in the local Council.

With reference to the last part of the question, if by 'the industry' the Hon'ble Member means the oil-crushing industry, as I presume he does, I can assure him that it is far from having been crippled by the war. I am unable to give figures of production of oil and oilseeds, but the figures of exports for the last three years, which I lay upon the table, are some indication of increased production. Of course the market, at any rate for oil, is mainly internal.*

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Soman asked:—

"As a supplementary question, with reference to the answer to part (d), may I ask whether the intention is that the Government intend, or are unable, in the absence of an adjustment of the tariff question, to do anything for the rehabilitation of the oil seed industry in India?"

The Hon'ble Sir Gessert Duttan replied:—

"With regard to part (d), I must refer the Hon'ble Member to the local Council. That part of his question cannot be answered here."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Soman asked:—

Q. " (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to the following passage in paragraph 6, page 4 of the report of the Pilgrim Committee Madras?—'In the matter of the provision of sufficient rolling stock, Government as practical owners of the line have a very great responsibility, and we think it is incumbent upon us to bring to notice the fact that a widespread feeling undoubtedly exists that this duty is not altogether satisfactorily discharged: that the Southern Railways do not always receive the same consideration as those in the North, and that their wants are not so fully met as they deserve, and as they have a right to expect. Over-crowding in the Southern Indian Railways is certainly a pressing grievance, and is by no means self confined to festival periods.' "

(b) Has the attention of Government been drawn to any complaints in the Madras newspapers especially from merchants in Ganjam and Kistna Districts of loss sustained by them owing to a shortage in goods wagons?"

(c) Will Government be pleased to state—

(i) Whether the passenger traffic on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway systems has risen during the two years from 1904-05 to 1913-14 from 21,311,000 to 35,890,000, and on the South India from 19,858,000 to 47,197,000, or on the two systems from 41 to 63 millions.

(ii) What has been the passenger traffic on these Railways during 1915-16?

(iii) What was the number of coaching vehicles specially third class in 1904-05 and in 1913-14, and the total output during the said decade on the rolling stock and the open line of the two systems and of all the State and Government Company railways.

(iv) Whether during the five years from 1912-13 to 1916-17 the budget grant for rolling stock and the open line of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and South India Railway systems has not been approximately 250 and 472 lakhs out of a total of 2,760 and 5,358 lakhs, or a percentage of 3 and 8, respectively, against a mileage population of 18 or 16 including or including the purchased company lines.

(v) Whether the length of the double line in Southern India is 61.04 miles as against 2,084.61 for the whole of India?

(vi) Do Government propose to take steps for improving the two said railway systems in the near future?"

* Not included in these Proceedings.

The Hon'ble Sir Henry DUNN replied:—

"(a) The report of the Pilgrim Madras Committee is at present under the consideration of Government. With regard to overcrowding, the Railway Board had themselves taken action, and a year ago in view of complaints made in the Press, they asked that a census of passengers on the South Indian Railway should be taken. That census showed that cases of overcrowding were rare and no action seemed necessary, but another census which has just been completed shows less favorable results, and the Board are examining the position.

"(b) Complaints have been received from certain merchants about shortage of waggon on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and have been referred to that administration for enquiry.

"(c) (i) It is correct to say that the passenger traffic on the lines now constituting the Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways taken together increased during the period 1904 to 1913-14 from 42 to 83 millions. Owing to the redistribution of railways in Southern India, which took effect from the 1st January 1913, no comparison of the systems taken separately as they exist now is possible with the systems as they existed in 1904.

"(ii) The number of passengers carried during 1915-16 was 38½ millions on the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, and 45½ millions on the South Indian Railway.

"(iii) The number of passenger carrying vehicles in the year 1904 on the lines which are comprise these two railway systems was 2,516, of which 2,356 were third class, as the end of the year 1913-14, the total number of passenger carrying vehicles was 4,316, of which 3,356 were third class. All three figures are in terms of a four wheeler unit. The railway during the decade on rolling stock and other open line works for these two systems was Rs. 3,31,60,000 and Rs. 4,30,82,000, respectively, as compared with a total outlay of Rs. 42,40,22,000, and Rs. 49,63,82,000, on all railways financed by Government through the Programme including the Madras and Southern Mahratta and South Indian Railways.

"(iv) During the five years from 1910-11 to 1915-17 the budget grants for rolling stock and other open line works on these two systems amounted to Rs. 242 and Rs. 232 lakhs out of the total grants for all Programme lines of Rs. 3,668 and Rs. 2,867 lakhs, or a percentage of 2 and 8, respectively. The mileage of the two railways forms 16 per cent of the total mileage of all Programme lines.

"(v) The actual length of double line in Southern India on the 31st March 1916 was 44.94 miles against 2,755.70 for the whole of India.

"(d) The Government think that the comparative methods which the Hon'ble Member has apparently in mind for judging the requirements of different lines are misleading. It will also no doubt remember that during the last two years expenditure has necessarily been reduced to a minimum, and the work of improving the equipment of railways has been seriously checked. The Government, however, have already undertaken, with Companies on recommendation of the position, and the requirements of the Madras and Southern Mahratta and of the South Indian Railway will be fully considered."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA asked:—

16. "Will Government be pleased to state:—

"(a) Whether any telegraphic messages addressed to two newspapers published in Madras—'New India' and 'The Hindu'—conveying the expression of the opinion of individuals some of whom were Members of Legislative Councils, or of the public in meeting assembled, regarding the action of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, in demanding security from the proprietor and editor of 'New India' were delayed in transmission or withheld from the addressees?

"(b) If any such messages were delayed or withheld, under whose authority, and to what extent public emergency was such action taken?

"(c) How many telegraphic messages unconnected with the war have been delayed or withheld on public grounds since January 1917?"

The Hon'ble Major-General A. H. BROWNE replied:—

"The reply to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

"In regard to the second part of the question, the messages were delayed or withheld by the censors concerned in the exercise of the somewhat wide discretion necessarily vested in them.

"With reference to the third part of the question, it is not possible to discriminate between messages once cited with, and messages unconnected with, the war with sufficient certainty to allow of the numbers asked for being given."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur B. N. SARMA asked:—

17. "Will the Government be pleased to state:—

"(a) How many Indians who had obtained degrees in medicine in the United Kingdom or in India have offered to serve in the war, if given commissions such as the L.M.S., and

"(b) How many such the Government secured for service?"

The Hon'ble Major-General A. H. BROWNE replied:—

"(a) 332 Of this number, 56 subsequently withdrew their offer, while 129 have not yet finally accepted the prescribed terms of employment. In addition to the above,

32 civil assistant surgeons volunteered for military duty, and 88 have been given temporary commissions.

(4) Including the civil assistant surgeons referred to, 219 have received commissions, and 17 more will be commissioned shortly.*

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri asked:—

15. "Was any announcement made by the Under Secretary of State for India in 1912, and repeated by the Government of India in 1913, to the effect that it was intended to add 51,000 primary schools to the number already in existence in India; and to double the number of children receiving primary education?"

If so, will Government be pleased to state whether any definite schemes have been formulated for the purpose, and to lay on the table any correspondence that may have passed between the Government of India and Local Governments on the subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the second part of the question, I would refer the Hon'ble Member to the reply* given by me to Mr. Saradva Nath Banerjee on the 24th March of this year."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri asked:—

16. "(a) Did the Deservetoolia Commission make any recommendations on the subject of primary education?"

(b) If so, have the final orders of the Secretary of State been received in regard thereto, and will Government be pleased to lay on the table the despatch containing those orders."

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"(a) The reply is in the affirmative.

(b) The Government of India have, with the approval of the Secretary of State, just issued instructions to Local Governments, with reference to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Deservetoolia in India, in respect of matters affecting education. A copy of the circular letter containing these instructions is placed on the table."

The Hon'ble Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri asked:—

17. "Will Government be pleased to state, as approximately as possible the amounts paid as travelling allowance, and as daily allowance to non-official members and official members respectively of the Imperial Legislative Council on account of the State session?"

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"A statement† containing the amounts paid during the last five years is laid on the table. The Government of India consider that the labour involved in collecting figures for a longer period would not be commensurate with the advantage to be gained."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamaleswar Chandra asked:—

18. "Will Government be pleased to state:—

(a) the total number of Fellows of the Calcutta University from the whole province of Assam;

(b) the population of the Province;

(c) whether there is a single non-official Fellow from the Province;

(d) whether they propose to consider the desirability of increasing the number of Fellows from the Province, and of appointing some non-official Fellows from both the Valleys comprising the Province?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. Sankaran Nair replied:—

"(a) One Ex-officio and three Ordinary Fellows.

(b) 6,333,630, according to the last census figures.

(c) The answer is in the negative.

(d) The number of Fellows nominated from Assam has recently been increased by the Chancellor. The desirability of appointing non-official Fellows as proposed will be considered as expeditiously as possible."

The Hon'ble Mr. Kamaleswar Chandra asked:—

19. "(a) Is it a fact:—

(i) that (with the exception of Barua) Assam is the only Province in India in which the landholders have no direct representation on the Council;

(ii) that about one-half of the Province consists of permanently settled estates?"

(b) If the answer to (a) (i) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to consider the expediency of providing for the direct representation in some shape or other in this Council of the Zemindars and other landholders of the Province?"

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHADDOCK replied:—

"(a) (i) The answer is in the affirmative.

(ii) The total settled area in the province is about 2½ million acres, of which a little less than five million acres form permanently settled estates.

(b) There is an increase of re-surveying the lands on that Council to meet the demands of any particular emergency at present, but the claims of all important communities will be duly considered if and when constitutional changes in the Council are undertaken."

* Page 461 of the Proceedings of Council of 19th March 1914.

† Not printed in these Proceedings.

‡ See Appendix A to these Proceedings.

The Hon'ble Mr. KARNI KRISHN CHAKRA asked:—

23. "(a) What is the Mohammedan population of Assam, Central Provinces and Burma respectively? What is the number of Muslims in Assam who possess the qualifications that are prescribed for Muslim voters in East Bengal who elect Muslim representatives to this Council?"

(b) Are not Assam, Central Provinces and Burma the only provinces in which Muslims have no direct representation to the Council?"

(c) If the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, will the Government be pleased to consider the expediency of providing for the direct representation of the Muslims of Assam in some shape or other to this Council?"

The Hon'ble Sir HENRYMAN CHANCELLOR replied:—

"(a) The information is available in the Census Reports.

The figures are—

Assam	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,896,025
Central Provinces	...	...	...	...	...	...	549,969
Burma	...	...	...	...	...	...	517,019

Information on the subject of the second part of the question is not in the possession of the Government of India, and should be elicited by a question in the local Legislative Council.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) There is no intention of providing for direct representation of the Muslims of Assam to the Council as at present constituted, but as I have stated in reply to another question by the Hon'ble Member, the claims of all local communities of any importance to send representatives will be carefully weighed whenever changes in the constitution of the Council come under consideration."

The Hon'ble Mr. KARNI KRISHN CHAKRA asked:—

24. "(a) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to a recent decision reported in South Law Report (5), page 165, clause 10 footnote, declaring it illegal to reserve a Railway compartment or carriage for Europeans or Europeans and Eurasians only?"

(b) Is it a fact that some Railway administrations still continue the practice of reserving compartments and carriages for Europeans, or Europeans and Eurasians only, and that there have been collisions between passengers and the Railway staff in consequence?"

(c) If the answers to (a) and (b) are in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to direct that the practice should be discontinued?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLER replied:—

"It is the case that some railway administrations reserve third class compartments for Europeans or Europeans and Anglo-Indians only, and there have recently been one or two disputes leading to collisions between passengers and railway servants about the matter. The Government are acquainted with the suit No. 237 of 1930, *McChandras Ramchand v. the Secretary of State*, decided in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, to which the Hon'ble Member refers, but they cannot trace the authority for the statement that it was held to be illegal to reserve a railway compartment for Europeans or Europeans and Anglo-Indians only, or any decision by any Court to this effect; the Court in the case cited actually decided that the railway administration had power to reserve a compartment for Europeans."

The practice therefore appears to be legal, but it has to be considered also whether it is desirable. In this connection, attention may be invited to the proceedings of a Conference of representative Indian gentlemen held at Lucknow in 1933 to consider the question of the conduct and convenience of third class passengers, in which a Resolution was passed asking that separate compartments should be provided for Europeans. The question has also been taken up recently by the Railway Board in consultation with railway administrations. It appeared that there was much to be said in favour of a practice which, in view of the different habits of Europeans and Anglo-Indians, particularly with regard to food, appeared to be in accord with the treatment of Indians as well as of Europeans and Anglo-Indian travellers. The information at present before the Government does not lead them to believe that the practice is opposed by the generality of Indian passengers."

The Hon'ble Mr. KARNI KRISHN CHAKRA asked:—

25. "(a) Is it a fact that some Railways provide waiting or retiring rooms for the use of European passengers only?"

(b) Is it a fact that some Railways make no provision for waiting or retiring rooms for Indian passengers?"

(c) If so, will Government be pleased to issue proper instructions to be issued in the matter so that adequate provision for Indian passengers may be made?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLER replied:—

"The usual practice is to allow waiting or retiring rooms to 1st and 2nd class passengers, and Indian passengers holding tickets of these classes are entitled to the use of these rooms according to the class of ticket they hold. The Government, however, understand that in a few cases special retiring rooms are provided for Europeans, but only in one instance has the restriction been the subject of complaint, and it is presumed that these special circumstances which justify such exceptional arrangements where they have been adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. V. RAMASWAMY AYYANGAR asked:—

26. "(a) Did Government in or about 1884 in issuing directions for the final and complete withdrawal of Government control over religious institutions remark that 'the continuation of the management of the lands (belonging to the institutions) is due as a measure of justice to the agriculturists whose customs and engagements have been made in anticipation of the continued management of the land by the Government, and in such cases that it will be sufficient that the net proceeds of the land should be paid without reservation to the Native administration of the institutions to which they belong?'

(b) If so, have lands belonging to the Srirangam Temple and other institutions in various parts of India continued to be managed by Government in pursuance of the instructions so given?

(c) If so, will Government be pleased to state the names of such institutions and the present annual value of the lands so managed?

(d) Is it a fact that in the case of the Srirangam Temple only a portion of the income of such lands has been given to the Temple? And that in the case of other institutions a similar practice has been followed?

(e) If the answer to (d) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the institutions referred to, and

(b) whether the balance of the lands is earmarked or lying in the various treasuries to be credit of those institutions?

(f) Do Government propose to direct that the full annual income of the said lands and the surplus accumulated funds, if any, should be made over to the temples and monasteries whose revenues may apply for them?"

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CANNOCK replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member's question apparently refers mainly, if not entirely, to Madras, and the Government of India have at least the information necessary for an answer. After more information is obtained, they will be in a position either to make a further statement on the subject, or to refer the Hon'ble Member to the Madras Government for the information that he desires."

The Hon'ble Mr. ANANT ALU, Khan Bahadur asked:—

27. "(a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to any resolutions recorded in August last by the Anjuman Ishlahi Muallimin of Dhondal protesting against the alleged action of the resident Engineer-in-charge, East India Railway, Bhawal, in refusing to grant the permitted holiday of 3d-ah-Sir to the Mohammedan staff of the Drawing Department of his office?

(b) If the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, will Government be pleased to state what action, if any, they propose to take in the matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GUNAN replied:—

"Copies of the Resolutions referred to by the Hon'ble Member were received by the Railway Board and the matter was at once taken up by them with the Agent of the East India Railway. It was then ascertained that persons of rank in the Drawing Office presented the point of a holiday, but in view of the special importance of the occasion, Mohammedan workmen were informed that they were at liberty to be absent from the office for such time as was necessary for the proper performance of their religious ceremonies. The Agent has informed the President of the Anjuman that he greatly regretted that the exigencies of work prevented the complete closing of the office on this occasion, and has assured him that there was no wish or intention to depart from the venerable policy of the East India Railway of respect for the religious beliefs and convictions of the persons employed by it."

The Hon'ble Mr. ANANT ALU, Khan Bahadur asked:—

28. "(a) Have the Home Government made good the permission of cocaine, except for medical purposes?

(b) If so, do the Government of India propose to follow the example of the Home Government in this matter?"

The Hon'ble Sir GEORGE GUNAN replied:—

"The permission of cocaine except for medical purposes has been a general licence in the United Kingdom since the end of July last. There is no need for the Government of India to follow the example of the Home Government in this matter as the Hon'ble Member suggests. It is rather the case that the Home Government is following the example of India, for the permission of cocaine except for medical purposes has been a general licence in all the Provinces of British India for many years."

The Hon'ble Mr. ANANT ALU, Khan Bahadur asked:—

29. "Is it a fact that hardship is felt by third class passengers for want of a connecting train at Delhi and Meerut?

If so, do Government propose to run the Delhi Express an hour or two later than the Down Punjab Mail to obviate such hardship?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GUNAN replied:—

"It should be explained that the trains known as the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway as the Delhi Express were introduced to provide a quicker service via Dhond and Meerut between the North and South India, and as the majority of passengers travelling

The Hon'ble Mr. G. S. LOWMESE replied:—

(4) and (5). A statement * giving the information required by the Hon'ble Member, in so far as it relates to the Imperial Legislative Council, is placed on the table. The Government of India have no information in regard to local Councils.

(6) There has been no occasion in the Imperial Legislative Council when Government were defeated on any motion.

The Hon'ble Mrs. ANNA AM, KHAN BAKSHAR, gave notice of his intention to ask the following questions:—

34. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing for each previous year by year from 1911 to 1915—

(a) the names of newspapers, journals, magazines and other periodicals (if any), English and Vernacular, as well as the number of their copies subscribed for or subsidised by Government;

(b) the total amount of subsidy or subsidisation, if any, to Indian and Anglo-Indian papers, respectively;

(c) the amount, if any, paid per annum to English and Indian or Anglo-Indian news agencies for news telegrams.

The question was by leave withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. ANNA AM, KHAN BAKSHAR asked:—

35. " (a) Has the attention of Government been drawn to a paragraph in the 'Madras Times' of the 14th instant, re a circular letter addressed by the Director of Industries to the managers of some of the poor schools for European and Anglo-Indian boys in Madras?

(b) Is it intended soon to establish a glass factory in Madras?

(c) If so, will Government be pleased to state—

(i) whether a similar circular was addressed to the managers of any poor Indian institutions for training Indian boys as glass-blowers in the proposed Madras glass factory; and

(ii) whether Government propose to address the local authorities concerned as to the advisability of training Indian boys in the factory? "

The Hon'ble Sir C. SAMPANAN NAIR replied:—

"The matter is one on which the Government of India have no information, and the question is one which should more suitably be put in the local Legislative Council."

The Hon'ble Mrs. ANNA AM, KHAN BAKSHAR asked:—

36. "Will the Government be pleased to state—

(a) Whether any rebate is being paid by the North-Western Railway, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, East India Railway, Great Indian Peninsula Railway, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway and Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway from their revenues to merchants receiving or sending merchandise not below the minimum quantity fixed by each railway administration to entitle the merchants to any such rebate?

(b) If so, how much money has been paid by way of such rebate to merchants during the past five years?

(c) The names of the merchants to whom the rebate has been paid?

(d) The particulars of commodities sent or received in respect of which the rebate has been paid?

(e) The minimum weights of each kind of such commodities? "

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLER replied:—

"The detailed information asked for is not available without reference to the railway administrations named."

There are no rebates of the kind on the North-Western Railway or Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.

A statement † showing all the information available as regards the Bombay Baroda and Central India, East India, Great Indian Peninsula and Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways is laid on the table."

The Hon'ble PARMEET MANOH MOHAN MALAVIYA asked:—

37. "Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the amount of research work done by each officer of the Archaeological Department during the last ten years? "

The Hon'ble Sir C. SAMPANAN NAIR replied:—

"The information desired by the Hon'ble Member, which is of a very extensive nature, can be obtained from the various annual Imperial and Provincial Reports of the Archaeological Department. A very brief résumé of the more important research work done between the years 1910 and 1915 by the Archaeological Department is given in paragraph 25 to 30 of the Government of India Notification on Indian Archaeological Policy, dated the 22nd October 1925."

The Hon'ble PARMEET MANOH MOHAN MALAVIYA asked:—

38. " (a) Will Government be pleased to state if there is any standard of qualifications fixed for persons eligible for appointment to gazetted posts in the Indian Archaeological Department? "

* This Appendix B to Hansard Proceedings.

† Not included in Hansard Proceedings.

(b) Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the qualifications of the various officers of the department at the time of their last appointment, their respective periods of service and their salaries both at the time of appointment and at present?

(c) Does the Government of India make any distinction with regard to pay and status between Indians and Europeans employed as Assistant Superintendents in the Archaeological Department? If so, will Government be pleased to state the principle, if any, on which the distinction is based?

The Hon'ble Sir C. SIVARAMAIAH replied:—

(b) No standard of qualification has been fixed for persons eligible for appointment to gazetted posts in the Indian Archaeological Department. The qualifications vary according to the nature of the posts to be filled, some of which require expert knowledge in architecture, others expert knowledge in epigraphy, and others expert knowledge in excavation, museum work or other branches of archaeology. Vacancies are filled by the selection in such cases of the most competent candidate available. In view of the dearth of trained architects and archaeologists in this country, the Government has instituted several State scholarships for the training of Indians, and several of these posts are now filled from the ranks of these State scholars, but appointments are not restricted to such selection, and Government will continue to fill vacancies by selecting the most capable candidates.

(c) A statement* giving the information required is placed on the table.

(d) The Government of India does not make any distinction as regards pay and status between Indians and Europeans employed as Assistant Superintendents. The pay of both is Rs. 340—35—360, but the Secretary of State has discretion to offer higher terms to secure persons recruited in Europe, and in practice such persons have received a pay of Rs. 450—25—520."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA asked:—

"As a supplementary question, will the Hon'ble Member be pleased to state, or rather to give, a list of the students who have been trained by the Department, and of those who have been employed by the Department?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SIVARAMAIAH replied:—

"I shall furnish a list."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA asked:—

39. "(a) Will Government be pleased to state if the Indian Archaeological Department is expected to take care of and collect ancient Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and other manuscripts in this country?

(b) If so, what steps, if any, have been taken within the last ten years in this direction by the Department in such provinces of British India?"

(c) What have been the qualifications and emoluments of the officer or officers conducting this class of work, and what is the amount of money that has been spent by the Government on it?

The Hon'ble Sir C. SIVARAMAIAH replied:—

"The collection and preservation of ancient Sanskrit, Persian, Arabic and other manuscripts in this country do not form part of the duties of the Archaeological Department. Officers of that Department have, however, lent their services in securing for Government manuscripts that might otherwise have been destroyed or lost. Many valuable manuscripts have in this way been brought from Central Asia by Sir Aurel Stein, and others from the same region have been bought by Sir John Marshall. A collection of Sanskrit manuscripts was in the same way bought by Sir John Marshall in Benares in 1914, and is now catalogued by Mahaswamihara Pandit. Some Peshwa Shastras. The critical edition of Sanskrit manuscripts was commenced by Local Governments in 1905, and was discontinued in many Provinces about the year 1907. Work of this nature is, however, still carried out in Madras, Bombay and Bengal, mainly by officers of the Education Department, and the usual expenditure amounts approximately to Rs. 7,500, 3,000 and 3,500 in the three provinces concerned. Special grants for similar work have also been made by the Government of India to the Asiatic Society of Bengal."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA asked:—

"As a supplementary question, will the manuscripts that are being edited in London be placed in some library in India, either the Imperial Library or any other?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SIVARAMAIAH replied:—

"I am unable to answer the question at present."

The Hon'ble PANDIT MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA asked:—

40. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table the correspondence, if any, which passed between the Government of India and the Secretary of State in the years 1909 to 1910 on the question of a permanent settlement of the land-revenue in Upper India?"

The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. A. HULL replied:—

"I lay on the table the despatches† which, I understand, the Hon'ble Member requires."

* Vide Appendix C to these Proceedings.

† Vide Appendix D to these Proceedings.

The Hon'ble ERAN BHATTARAI ASH KRAM asked:—

41. "Will Government be pleased to state how many superior appointments under the Imperial Government are at present held by persons belonging to the landholding community in the Pargah?"

The Hon'ble Sir BRIDGES CHAMBERLAIN replied:—

"The information is being collected and will be supplied at the next meeting of Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. BANERJEE asked:—

42. "Will Government be pleased to consider the desirability of laying on the table official replies to Questions by Hon'ble Members of this Council half-a-hour before the meeting commences?"

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWMEYER replied:—

"Government have considered the matter and do not propose to make any change in the existing practice."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. BANERJEE asked:—

43. "(a) Have the Railway Board been considering the question of congestion in railway trains? If so, have they arrived at any decision on the subject?"

(b) Will the papers on the subject be laid on the table?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT GILLAN replied:—

"It is understood that the Hon'ble Member's question has reference to two distinct matters—overcrowding in passenger trains and congestion of goods traffic."

The first matter has for some time past been receiving the serious consideration of the Railway Board, and recently, with the object of accelerating the stock fields, they asked all the principal railways to have a general census taken of the passengers in their trains, on seven consecutive days. As soon as the returns of this census are complete, there will be no objection to laying them on the table if the Hon'ble Member so desires."

As regards congestion of goods traffic, the Hon'ble Member is referred to the proceedings of the Conference between representatives of the principal railways and commercial bodies ever which the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Department of Commerce and Industry presided. The reports of those proceedings which appeared in the newspapers will, so doubt, have given the Hon'ble Member full information regarding the difficulties of the present position and the action taken to relieve them. For his convenience, I am sending him a print of a report which we received, but should point out that, though this report is substantially accurate, the speeches have not been submitted to, or corrected by, the speakers."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. BANERJEE asked:—

44. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of persons deported under Bengal Regulation III of 1818 since the outbreak of the War, and the number of persons released under the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915?"

The Hon'ble Sir BRIDGES CHAMBERLAIN replied:—

"No returns have been deposited under Bengal Regulation III of 1818. The number detained under that Regulation since the outbreak of war is 55, of whom three have been released."

The total number of persons whose movements have been restricted by internment either in their villages or elsewhere under the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, is 431 made up as follows:—

Madras	1
Bombay	12
Bengal	239
Central Provinces	4
Punjab	154
Burma	60
Himal and Orissa	3
Central Provinces	52
Azam	1
North-West Frontier Province	3
Cooch	9
Sindh	7
Total	431

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. BANERJEE asked:—

45. "(1) Is it a fact that persons have been interned under the Defence of India Act, 1915? If so,—

(a) Have the persons so interned the same facilities for submitting representations to Government as is provided by the Bengal State Prisoners Regulation, 1818, in the case of persons confined under that Regulation?"

(b) Are they permitted to submit explanations in writing before final orders for internment are passed? If so, are they allowed to consult lawyers about such explanations?"

(c) Is it a fact that the only opportunity of submitting explanations which is afforded them is that they are required to make oral statements to the Eytine?

(d) Is any preliminary inquiry made in such cases before final orders for internment are passed? If so, what sort of inquiry?

(e) Is any judicial opinion taken by Government upon each case before such orders are passed?

(f) If the answer to clause (c), (d), (e) or (f) of part (i) is in the negative, do Government propose to amend the rules regarding internments under the Defence of India Act so as to provide the safeguard referred to in that clause?

(g) Is it a fact that in the United Kingdom orders for internment under the Defence of the Realm Act are passed only upon the recommendation of an Advisory Committee presided over by a high judicial officer either in service or retired?

(h) If so, do the Government propose to adopt a similar procedure in the case of internments in India under the Defence of India Act?

(i) Is any allowance given to the family of an interned person? If not, why not?

(j) Is it a fact that the scale of allowances so far sanctioned for interned persons themselves is low and inadequate, and that for that reason in most cases interned persons have to cook their own food?

(k) If so, do Government propose to arrange for the payment of an adequate allowance in such case on due consideration of all the circumstances?

The Hon'ble Sir KENNEDY CHANDOCK replied:—

"(1) The answer is 'Yes'.

"(2) Regulation III of 1913 provides for representation to the Governor General in Council. Persons interned under the Defence of India Act have the same or similar facilities for representation to the Local Government.

"(3) In Bengal, where most of the internments have taken place, every opportunity is given for the submission of written explanations with or without legal consultation. In the Punjab, explanations are recorded before internment, but legal consultations are not authorized. In the remaining provinces in which the number of internments under the Act is small, the practice followed is not uniform, but generally speaking no obstacle is placed in the way of submission of such representations.

"(4) The answer is 'No'.

"(5) Full and searching inquiries into the character and antecedents of the persons concerned are made by responsible officers of Government before final orders for internment are passed.

"(6) In Deogul and the Punjab, where most of the internments have taken place and in the United Provinces and Assam, a judicial opinion is taken on such cases. In the other provinces where the number of internments has been small, this practice does not seem to have been always followed, but its adoption will be suggested for the consideration of the Local Governments concerned.

"(7) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the replies given under (1). No necessity for revision of the rules has been established.

"(8) (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given on September 8, 1915, to a similar question asked by Mr. S. N. Bhattacharya.

"(9) (a), (b) and (c) Allowances are given in all cases where necessity for the same exists, and in some instances are specially calculated to cover the cost of a cook."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. B. DUNSTON asked:—

"45. Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement, giving details of securities taken, exchange used and confiscations ordered under the Trading with the Enemy Act, 1914, as also the number of journals and presses, if any, stopped in consequence of the action taken by the authorities under that Act?"

The Hon'ble Sir KENNEDY CHANDOCK replied:—

"The information is being collected, and a further statement will be made in the matter at the next meeting of Council."

The Hon'ble Mahomed Sir MAHMOUD CHANDEA NAHVI asked:—

"46. What is the total amount of money subscribed in India for charities and gifts in connection with the present War? What proportion of this amount has been contributed by the Indian Native States, and what proportion by the different Indian Provinces?"

The Hon'ble Sir KENNEDY CHANDOCK replied:—

"Compendious details of the amount subscribed in all the Provinces of India towards the war and charities connected with it cannot be given.

The statement below gives such information as is immediately available:—

Provs., etc.	Amount received.
Rs.	
(1) Imperial Indian Relief Fund	819,478
(2) Sir John's Anglo-Vernacular Association in each Prov.	25,800
Do.	117,600
(3) Bombay War Relief Fund	815,800
(4) Madras War Fund	218,000
(5) United Provinces War Fund	500,000

Part, &c.	Grants received.
(1) Punjab Amulphus Fund	£ 800,000
(2) Dakota Motor Amulphus	45,000
(3) Sargolpur Motor Amulphus Fund	12,800
(4) Punjab Hospital Fund	8,700
(5) Belgian Relief Fund	21,000

In addition to the figures given in the statement, lavish contributions both in cash and in kind have been made by the Ruling Princes and Chiefs in India. It is regretted that details of these cannot conveniently be supplied.*

The Hon'ble Dr. THE BURNES SURGE asked:—

43. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing—

- (a) the number of primary schools formed or improved in each province, and
(b) the number of scholars increased or decreased in such schools, since the Government of India's Resolution on the subject issued in 1917?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SODHRAJ NATH replied:—

"A statement* giving the figures is laid on the table. There are no statistics of the number of schools improved in each year, and consequently figures have been given to show the extent of direct expenditure on the schools."

The Hon'ble Dr. THE BURNES SURGE asked:—

44. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table an up-to-date statement showing (a) the total number of newspapers dealt with under the Indian Press Act of 1910 since it came into force, (b) the names of such papers, (c) the place, province and the language in which such papers were or are printed, (d) the names of their proprietors, and (e) the nature of the pecuniary imposed upon each under the said Act?"

The Hon'ble Mr. RICHARD CHANDLER replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply given to the Hon'ble Mr. Dumbhey on the same subject."

The information asked for by the Hon'ble Member is being collected, and a statement in the matter will be made at the next meeting of Council."

The Hon'ble Dr. THE BURNES SURGE asked:—

45. "Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement giving (a) the total number of the members of the Indian Educational Service, (b) the numbers of its European and Indian members respectively, (c) the names of persons appointed to the service since its constitution, year by year, and their first postings, and (d) the office at present held by each of them?"

The Hon'ble Sir C. SODHRAJ NATH replied:—

"A statement† giving the information asked for is placed on the table."

THE AMENDING BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWMAN:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to amend certain enactments be taken into consideration. It will be within the recollection of the Council that this Bill was introduced at the first meeting of this Council, and I then stated that the amendments proposed were practically all of a formal nature, and that I did not think it necessary to make any further reference to them in detail. Since then we have received no suggestions of any amendment to the Bill, and I therefore presume that Hon'ble Members who have examined it are satisfied with the statement that I originally made. My Lord, I therefore move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. R. LOWMAN:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE INDIAN BILLS OF EXCHANGE BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE BARNES:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill to make provision in connection with the present war with respect to bills of exchange payable outside British India be taken into consideration. This Bill, my Lord, was introduced at the first sitting of this Council, and the reasons for its introduction were explained by me at that sitting. Yesterday the Hon'ble Mr. WARDHA KIRIA put down an amendment to the Bill, and at my request he has been good enough to withdraw the amendment, because I told him that we could not accept it without time to consider it. The Bill, as it stands, follows exactly the words of the British Act, and we are unwilling to change it in any respect without consultation and consideration. In these circumstances, and feeling that it was desirable that the Bill should pass into law without delay, the Hon'ble Member has withdrawn his amendment."

I beg to move, my Lord, that the Bill be now taken into consideration."

The motion was put and agreed to."

The Hon'ble Mr. GEORGE BARNES:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Bill be passed."

* Feb Appendix B in these proceedings.

† Not included in these proceedings.

The Hon'ble FRANK MANN MOHAM MALAVIA:—"My Lord, I should like to inquire with what object, in section 2, the words 'or to the impracticability, owing to similar circumstances,' have been used. The words that precede them lay down that only in the presentation of a bill of exchange is excused if it is, or has been, due either directly or indirectly to circumstances arising out of the present war. I should think that these words are wide enough to include every conceivable circumstance which may arise directly or indirectly out of the war. Coming after that the words 'owing to similar circumstances' seem to me to be superfluous. I should like to have an explanation as to whether those words are really necessary."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. LOWMEYER:—"My Lord, I think the Hon'ble Member will probably be satisfied with the explanation that the drafting is that of the English Act. The English draftsmen thought it advisable to put in words of this nature, and it is probably desirable that we should follow the same practice in our Act. If we had drafted the Act without any precedent at all, I think it is quite possible that the words might have slipped at 'of the present war.' But it is quite clear that no new principle is introduced in any way by the subsequent words 'or to the impracticability, owing to similar circumstances, of transmitting the bill' and though they may possibly be superfluous having regard to the fact that they have been adopted in the English Act, it is better to adopt them here. There is no obscure meaning to be attached to them, and there is nothing underlying them which does not underlie the words in the English Act."

The motion was put and agreed to.

THE HINDU DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. LOWMEYER:—"My Lord, I beg to move that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enable Hindus and Muhammadans to make dispositions of property by transfer *inter vivos* or by will for the benefit of unborn persons, be taken into consideration. Hon'ble Members will remember that on the 16th of September when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, instructions were given to the Select Committee to consider the operation of the Bill in Hindustan. In obedience to those instructions, the Select Committee have so revised the Bill as to leave out the Muhammadans from the enactment. As I observed, your Excellency, on the last occasion, I personally consider it a great pity that Muhammadans are being left out of the enactment. However, as I pointed out on the last occasion, in view of the difference of opinion exhibited by the Muhammadans, it would not be wise or possible for this Council to pass this enactment with regard to them, but I venture to think that it is a very short time the Muhammadans will regret that they have missed this opportunity which presented itself to them to have the power about the disposition of their property. As I pointed out also on the last occasion, with regard to the Hindus, now, owing to the attitude taken up by Sir Jinnah's Mohan Tandon in the year 1922 when the Transfer of Property Act was passed, the Hindus have had to wait now for 15 years to secure this little freedom that they wanted. And I am sure that the Muhammadans will feel in a very short time that they missed this opportunity that presented itself to them. Hon'ble Members will also remember that, when the Bill was referred to the Select Committee, discussion was left to the Committee to consider whether they should insert in the Bill a provision enabling the Governor General in Council to extend the provisions of the Bill to the Khoja community. I then pointed out, your Excellency, the position of the Khojas in Bombay and other places, viz., that in matters of inheritance and succession, they were governed by Hindu Law. Further, I pointed out that, as far as the extent of the testamentary power was concerned, they had full testamentary power like Hindus, and were not restricted like Muhammadans to one-third of their property. Owing to the peculiar circumstances in which the Khojas are placed, I for one considered it desirable that the provisions of this Bill should, when they thought they should be extended to them, be so extended. The Select Committee, your Excellency, after carefully considering the matter, have inserted in this Bill what now stands as clause 3 of the Bill, which provides that the Governor General in Council when he is of opinion that the Khoja community in British India or any part thereof desire that the provisions of this Act should be extended to such community, may, by Order in the Gazette of India, declare that the provisions of this Act, with the substitution of the word 'Khoja' or 'Khojas', as the case may be, for the word 'Hindu' or 'Hindus' wherever those words occur, shall apply to that community in such area as may be specified in the notification, and this Act shall thereupon have effect accordingly; and I consider, your Excellency, that this is a provision which the Khojas, certainly the Khojas in Bombay, with whose views I venture to say I have some acquaintance, will certainly welcome. This is merely a permissive section, empowering the Governor General in Council to extend the provisions of this Bill to Khojas in any part of British India wherever they ask for it.

"Then, Hon'ble Members will observe that the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, in the first instance, excepts from the operation of the Act the Province of Madras. That is done, your Excellency, because Madras has got its own Act embodying as substance the provisions which we have in this Bill. That Bill in its wording differs in various respects from the wording of the Bill as now sent up by the Select Committee, and in one particular there is a provision in that Bill which gives retrospective effect to the provisions of that Act. In view of those difficulties and certain other difficulties

connected with the definition of the word "Hindus" as given in that Act, the Select Committee considered it desirable to omit the Province of Madras from the operation of this Bill, but leaving power to the Governor General in Council, by notification, if so thought advisable, to extend this Act to that Province.

"Then Hon'ble Members will observe that the Bill as now sent up by the Select Committee is considerably altered in form from the original Bill. But while the form of the Bill is considerably altered, the substance however remains the same, and I will shortly indicate to the Council why the Select Committee considered it desirable to so alter the form of the Bill. Hon'ble Members will remember that, in the Bill as originally drafted, the provisions with regard to dispositions in favour of persons not in existence was in a positive form, namely, that the Bill purposed to provide that it shall be lawful for Hindus, after the passing of this Act, to make dispositions of property in favour of persons not in existence at the date of such disposition. As I pointed out in Delhi, the object of this Bill was not to alter in any manner the disposing power of Hindus or Mohammedans in any other respect. All that was meant to be done was that, within the existing disposing power of a Hindu it should be lawful for him to give property either by gift *inter vivos*, or by will to persons not then in existence. But the opinions that were received from the country revealed that there were apprehensions in the minds of various people that the extent of the testamentary power might be affected by the Bill as it was then worded. For instance, it was pointed out that, in a joint Hindu family a co-partner has no power to dispose of his share of the property, and the action was so worded as to leave it open to be contended that that disability in a co-partner to dispose of any part of the joint family property was removed if the disposition was in favour of an unborn person. Therefore, the Select Committee, after careful consideration, thought it advisable to put the provision in a negative form, and as it now stands, what is provided is that no disposition of property by a Hindu, whether by transfer *inter vivos* or by will, shall be invalid by reason only that any person for whose benefit it was made was not in existence at the date it was made. It therefore purports merely to preserve this existing disability with regard to disposition for the benefit of a person not in existence. If the disposition either by gift *inter vivos* or by will is invalid for any other reason, for instance, as I pointed out, by reason of the property proposed to be dealt with being joint family property, that invalidity will still remain and will not be affected. All that the Act purports to do is that that disposition of property which is otherwise valid will not be invalid merely by reason of the being made for the benefit of a person not in existence.

"Then Hon'ble Members will also observe that in what stands at present as clause 3, in providing the limitations subject to which such a disposition in favour of a person not in existence is allowed, a reference is given to various provisions of the Transfer of Property Act and the Indian Succession Act. The Bill as it was originally introduced was in this form, that these provisions of the Transfer of Property Act and the Indian Succession Act were bodily incorporated in the section itself, and an attempt was made in the original draft to take these provisions of the Transfer of Property Act and the Indian Succession Act and to put them together in one section. But it was thought, your Excellency, by the Select Committee, that this might lead to some confusion, and might result in various difficulties of interpretation as regards the limitations and provisions proposed to be provided. It was therefore considered desirable to give references to the provisions of the Transfer of Property Act and the Indian Succession Act, provisions which have been well known and well understood for many years, and in which there have been various decisions of the Courts settling the interpretations of these sections. It was thought desirable to give a reference in these sections that there might be an difficulty as regards the interpretation of these sections. It was also thought desirable, instead of lumping together these references in one section, to separate them, so that in regard to dispositions by transfer *inter vivos* reference is given to the sections of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882, and with regard to dispositions by will, reference is given to the sections of the Indian Succession Act, 1885, which provide the limitations embodying what is known as rules against perpetuity.

"Then Hon'ble Members will observe that clause 6 of the original Bill has been dropped by the Select Committee. Original clause 6 of the Bill embodied the provision that, where a disposition in favour of any member of a class failed by reason of the rules theretofore provided, the whole disposition shall fail. That is, those members of a class capable of taking will also not take, and thus all members of the class will not take. That clause really embodied an artificial rule of construction of English law which has been laid by various people not desirable to be extended to this country. And taking that view and in deference to the opinion from various parts of the country in that behalf, the Select Committee came to the conclusion that it was not desirable to enact that provision in this Bill. Under those circumstances, they have thought fit to omit clause 6 of the original Bill.

"I do not think, your Excellency, there is any need of my any further occupying the time of the Council. The object of the Bill is now thoroughly understood, and so far as we can judge, there is practical unanimity on the question.

"I find in the Agenda paper a notice of an amendment by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Chanda, with regard to clause 2 of the Bill. I have had the opportunity of talking

raise the matter with my Hon'ble friend, and I understood from him, after the explanation I gave to him, that he is not prepared to pass his amendment. I need not therefore detain the Council on that matter.

"Before I resume my seat, your Excellency, I would beg to tender my grateful acknowledgments to my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Leavelle, whose encouragement I must say, and whose assistance in the Select Committee on this matter, were very valuable. All the experience and knowledge that he possesses by reason of his having been a practicing lawyer of renown in Bombay was really of great value in steering through a Bill of this character, and I must say that it would not have been possible to move this Bill as we have succeeded in doing but for the help and encouragement I received from him in Select Committee. I would also say the same to a considerable extent with regard to my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Mudirman, who also greatly helped in bringing this Bill in the shape in which we now find it.

"With these observations, your Excellency, I ask the Council to proceed to a consideration of this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. M. B. Dhanoo:—"My Lord, I feel I ought to say a few words before the Bill is passed into law. Hon'ble Members will remember that the opinions, official and non-official, as far as recorded on the Bill have been collected on my motion last March. It seems clear that the scheme then adopted was just and proper. We can now feel the public pulse more correctly. The principles of the Bill has not been found acceptable to the Mussulmans as a class, and even among Hindus, there is some amount of opposition. Whether this should be so or not, whether the Mussulmans have missed the opportunity or not as just stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Fataima, is quite a different matter; but, in view of the weighty opinion expressed, it is only proper that the law should not be made applicable to Mussulmans, and the larger powers of disposition sought to be given to Hindus generally should be go a little further. The Lord Chamberlain of the Exchequer has expressed the apprehension that the law, if applied to these provinces, would lead to trouble and difficulty. In the light of this authoritative opinion, it would have been wise to reserve powers to the Governor-General in Council, whenever necessary, to exclude areas and provinces from the operation of the law. Indeed, from the remarks made by the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill in connection with his motion for reference to a Select Committee, I had hoped that this would be so. I regret the Select Committee has not made the proposed modification, although, I am glad, the changes made in Committee have rendered the Bill more ingenious. There is some amount of feeling shown in the country about clause 6, and it is good that it has been deleted. The Bill has emerged from the Select Committee radically altered to the satisfaction of all. The re-writing of clause 3, the cardinal clause of the Bill, will avoid every technical difficulty, and partially free our Courts from deciding many knotty problems of law. The Khyas are certainly governed by the Hindu Law, and it is only correct that the community should be brought within the narrow of the law if they so desire it, and the enabling provision in respect thereof is wholly appropriate. Likewise, the exclusion of the Madras Presidency from the operation of the Bill in view of their special enactment is a step in the right direction. I do not propose to criticize the other portions, as I have always held an estimation of the existing powers of disposition of property as desirable in the interests of the owners concerned; and, unless experience shows that the provisions proposed are ill-adapted to serve the main purpose, they should be acceptable to us.

"My Lord, the support accorded to the Bill, in my mind, is founded upon the belief that the introduction into India of the English Law of Easels will be good for the community. It would be wrong to ignore the fact that that law is not wholly unalloyed with evil, even in England. We must also not overlook the attempts made these few years to limit to minimum the evil by supplementary measures. Whether the same developments will take place here in India, in consequence of the law we are going to pass today needling the intervention of the legislature or not, is a question upon which I should not like to express my opinion now. It must be conceded that the Law of Easels is a difficult and complicated law, and it requires delicate handling. It is reasonable to desire if the conditions in the country will be favorable to its successful working. The Hon'ble Member in charge has urged, in justification of the Bill, that there is a general desire among the people that they should have the larger powers of disposition proposed to be given to them by it. But, in my humble opinion, the whole question should be judged, not from the standpoint of individual convenience, but from the larger standpoint of communal good. I have my doubts about the survival of any large measure of communal good in India conditions as a result of the new legislation. It is true the curfew on the subject of the power of the Hindus to make dispositions of property in favour of others persons is not in accordance to the spirit and the letter of the Shastras. But it is perfectly open to us, Members of Council, to view the question of bringing the law into consonance with Hindu Law as contained in the Shastras from the standpoint of the amenability of modern conditions. And in this line of examining the measure may not prove altogether progressive. It also remains to be seen how far it will produce the results expected. I have my own opinion about the legislative needs of modern India with regard to dispositions of property, but I do not feel myself free to express them on this occasion.

The discussion is now confined to the Bill before us, and, so far as can be seen at present, the law will remain a disability without producing any serious consequence upon the general society. Should the future bring out expectations, there will be nothing to prevent our reviewing the situation and making such changes in the law as experience in its working may suggest. I congratulate my friend, Mr. Setlival, on having succeeded in placing on the Statute-book a law that is a potential and useful measure. In this view of the matter, my Lord, I support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Mian Muhammad Sattar:—"My Lord, while recording my hearty support to the motion which is now before the Council, I desire to say a few words expressive of the satisfaction felt by the community which I have the honour to represent at their exclusion from the provisions of this Bill. At the last Session, when my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Setlival, sought to rush this measure through during the Delhi session, I ventured to point out that to pass into law a Bill affecting the personal laws of the Hindus and Mohammedans over the heads of the two communities concerned, was, in the highest degree, undesirable. I was very glad that the amendment then moved by my Hon'ble friend, Mr. Dadabhai, was accepted by the Council, and the Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Setlival was referred to the various Local Governments in order to enable them to obtain the opinions of representative men from amongst the communities whom this measure affected. At that time, knowing full well the feelings of my community regarding matters affecting their personal law, I anticipated that the overwhelming majority of Indian opinion would be opposed to the enactment of this measure. The opinions which have been placed in our hands have shown that my anticipations were well-founded, and I am sure that the Indian Mussulmans in general will receive the news that they have been excluded from the purview of this Bill with great satisfaction. My Hon'ble friend has expressed regret that the Mohammedan community has adopted the attitude which they have done in connection with this measure, and he thinks that at a time will come when the community itself will regret that they did not take advantage of this opportunity in order to avail themselves of the power which my Hon'ble friend's Bill is giving to the Hindu community. But I, for one, with all deference to my learned friend, beg to dissent from that action. All Mohammedans who desire to make dispositions in favour of unborn descendants run down under Art. No. VI of 1913, which was passed some three years ago, validating wills in favour of wives amongst the Mohammedans, and I doubt very much if any Mohammedans would care to make a disposition in favour of an unborn person other than his own descendants."

"It, therefore, follows that, this being the feeling of the Mohammedan community, and as our Statute-book there exists an Act which already enables them to carry out that feeling, to extend this measure to the Mohammedans against their wishes would be unnecessary as well as undesirable."

"With these few observations I give my support to the motion now before the Council."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. G. H. Setlival:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move that the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then adjourned *non die*.

SEALS;
The 6th September, 1935.

A. F. MUHAMMAD,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX A.

[Referred to in answer to Question No. 10.]

Statement showing the amounts paid in travelling and daily allowances to non-official and official members, respectively, during the House Session during the last five years.

	1911.		1912.		1913.		1914.		1915.	
	Travelling allowance.	Daily allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Daily allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Daily allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Daily allowance.	Travelling allowance.	Daily allowance.
Non-official members.	36, 4, 7. 1,348 £ 0	15, 4, 7. 1,410 £ 0	35, 4, 7. 13,124 £ 0	15, 4, 7. 1,392 £ 0	35, 4, 7. 11,480 £ 0	15, 4, 7. 1,392 £ 0	35, 4, 7. 19,415 £ 0	15, 4, 7. 1,320 £ 0	35, 4, 7. 25,511 £ 0	15, 4, 7. 1,320 £ 0
Official members.	227 11 8	212 0 0	424 10 0	120 0 0	1,414 8 0	1,120 0 0	1,181 15 0	900 0 0	2,015 15 0	1,300 0 0

APPENDIX B.

[Referred to in answer to Question No. 35.]

Statement showing number of non-official Bills passed or defeated in the Imperial Legislative Council during the last six years.

1910-11.		1911-12.		1912-13.		1913-14.		1914-15.		1915-16.
Passed.	Defeated.	Passed.	Defeated.	Passed.	Defeated.	Passed.	Defeated.	Passed.	Defeated.	
204.	261.	205.	261.	7.	0.	202.	261.	205.	261.	Three Bills introduced, and referred to Select Committees.

Statement showing the number of non-official Resolutions accepted or rejected in the Imperial Legislative Council during the last six years.

1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
1 accepted 12 rejected	-- 12 rejected.	2 accepted 8 rejected	-- 12 rejected	4 accepted 8 rejected	-- 8 rejected.

Statement showing the number of Supplementary Questions put in the Imperial Legislative Council during the last six years.

1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.	1913-14.	1914-15.	1915-16.
0.	2.	2.	1.	2.	2.

APPENDIX C

[Entered in order in Question No. 28.]

Statement showing the qualifications of the various officers of the Archaeological Department at the time of their first appointments, the respective periods of service and their salaries both at the time of appointments and at present.—

Respective Designations of Officers.	Qualifications at the time of appointment.	Date of joining the Archaeological Department.	Salary at the time of joining.	Present Salary.	Period of service.	Remarks.
Mr. J. H. (now Sir) John Russell, B. A., of Archaeology in India.	B.A.—Bachelor of Arts, King's College, Cambridge, 1881. Fellow, University. First Chemical Tripos. University of London, King's College. First class Archaeology Tripos, Part II. School of British School of Athens. President of the Society for Greek Studies, Cambridge. Course of study for Archaeology. Archaeologist (Honorary in England).	22nd February 1882.	Rs. 1,800 (then representative salary).	1,510	14 years 7 months.	
Mr. A. H. Campbell, Superintendent, Archaeological Service, Madras Circle.	M.A.—Master of Arts and Epigraphy.	Joined as Assistant Superintendent, 1896. Promoted as Superintendent, 19th August 1911.	400—25—000 600—25—000	615	16 years.	
Mr. Bertram John Thomas, Superintendent, Archaeological Service, Madras Circle.	M.A.—Master of Arts and Epigraphy.	Joined as Assistant Superintendent in September, 1904. Promoted as Superintendent on 15th August 1911.	300—25—000 510—25—000	400	18 years.	
Dr. D. S. Sanyal, Representative, Archaeological Service, Madras Circle.	B.A., Ph.D.—Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.	1906	200—25—000	315	10 years.	
Mr. J. E. Thurston, Representative, Archaeological Service, Madras Circle.	Archaeologist (Honorary in England).	Joined as Assistant Superintendent in March 1901.	400—25—000	430	8 years.	The 6th period of service of the Director of Archaeology, Madras Circle.
Mr. J. A. Pugh, (retired), Representative, Archaeological Service, Madras Circle.	B.A., M.A.—Bachelor of Arts, Master of Arts in England.	Joined as Assistant Superintendent on 15th March 1902.	400—25—000	350	13 years 8 months.	
Mr. H. Harrison, Superintendent, Archaeological Service, Madras Circle.	Archaeologist.	Promoted as Superintendent on 15th March 1902. Promoted as Superintendent on 15th September 1902.	400—25—000 500—25—000	500	8 years.	
Dr. (now Sir) Arthur Smith, B.A., Ph.D., Representative, Archaeological Service, Madras Circle.	B.A., Ph.D.—Bachelor of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy.	1904	400	500	4 years.	On special duty in England.
Mr. V. S. Sanyal, Representative, Archaeological Service, Madras Circle.	B.A.—Archaeological Studies.	19th March 1912.	300—25—000	320	1 year 6 months.	
Mr. T. S. Sanyal, Representative, Archaeological Service, Madras Circle.	B.A., B.L., B.A.—Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Laws, and Bachelor of Letters—Epigraphy.	27th May 1910.	400	500	17 years.	
Mr. C. Sanyal, Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Service, Madras Circle.	B.A.—Bachelor of Arts and Epigraphy.	16 August 1914.	300	410	8 years.	Services last in the Education Department, Madras.

Name and designation of officer.	Qualifications at the time of appointment.	Date of joining the Government of India.	Salary at the time of joining.	Service salary.	Period of service.	Remarks.
Edwin Dyer, B.A. (Edin.), Assistant Inspector-General, Archaeological Survey.	B.A. — Archaeological School of Government of India.	14th Feb. 1916 ..	200—25—000	210	9 years ..	Retired in the Indian Civil Service.
Mr. Edwin Dyer, B.A. (Edin.), Assistant Inspector-General, Archaeological Survey.	B.A. — Edinburgh and Newcastle.	1st Mar. 1911 ..	200—25—000	210	14 years.	
M. K. Raju, M. A. (Madras), Assistant Inspector-General, Archaeological Survey, also holds charge of the office of Director, Epigraphy for India.	M.A. — Epigraphy ..	15th Mar. 1921 ..	100—45—000	120	4 years ..	He was appointed to this post by the Government of Madras.
Dr. V. S. Subramanian, Officiating Assistant Inspector-General, Archaeological Survey, Western Circle.	M.A., Ph. D. — Archaeological School of Government of India.	10th Feb. 1916 ..	200—25—000	100	9 months.	
Mr. S. S. Sankar, Assistant Inspector-General, Archaeological Survey.	B.A. — Archaeological School of Government of India.	15th Jan. 1915 ..	100	100	9 years.	
M. G. Sankar, employed in the Government of India as an Assistant Inspector-General.	B.A. — Epigraphy ..	1st Aug. 1916 ..	750	400—200—000	1 year ..	Present allowance.
Mr. T. K. Sankar, Principal Assistant in the Department of Archaeology.	B.A. — Epigraphy ..	1st Sept. 1916 ..	400	400	..	Spent lately.

APPENDIX D.

[Referred to in answer to Question No. 46.]

No. 17 of 1922.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

BOMBAY.

To—the Right Honourable the Member for the Province.

Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

Bombay, the 17th October 1922.

Mr. Lord Minto.

The question of reform in the system of land revenue settlement in Upper India, which had occupied the attention of Her Majesty's Government in England and of the revenue authorities in this country for a period of fifteen years, came in 1875 under the consideration of Lord Northbrook, who advised the adoption of some self-acting system of regulating the land revenue by reference to general prices from time to time, after fixed terms of years, as affording the only safe manner of introducing a more permanent system of settlement. The paper was subsequently referred by His Lordship to the Honourable Member in charge of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, but after three years was in 1879 deposited without action.

2. In the past year the question of reform in the land revenue system has been revived from an independent direction. It became our duty to submit to Your Lordship, with our Dispatch No. 14, dated the 20th October 1891, a memorandum on current land settlements, in which a sketch of the temporary land revenue settlements actually current in British India was contained. In the Memorandum which we issued with this memorandum we conceived it necessary to instruct Local Governments to enter upon no new settlement without a careful examination of the circumstances of the district or tract of which it might be proposed to revise the settlements, and we took the precaution of reserving to ourselves the power of placing a veto upon the revision of settlements in any case in which we may deem the reversal of settlement operations to be undesirable. In

7. The Minute concluded by giving instructions for a series of enquiries "having for their object the ascertainment and recognition of features of all kinds, and the speedy and equitable assessment of the land vacant for extended tenures under more moderately settled than that adopted by Regulation VII of 1822." * These enquiries resulted in the outcome of 1823 in a Conference of Revenue officials at Allahabad under the presidency of the Governor-General, the object of which was "to ascertain the best means of simplifying and expediting the existing process of survey and settlement."

8. The conference met under the presidency of the Governor-General in person, and resulted in the enactment of Regulation IX of 1823, which remained in force until its termination, so far as they regarded the assessment of revenue in the North-Western Provinces, were repealed, though not materially altered, by Act XIX, 1873 (the North-Western Provinces Land Revenue Act). The system of assessment introduced by Regulation IX of 1823 differed chiefly from that laid down or supposed to have been laid down by Regulation VII, 1822, in that it dispensed with a minute investigation and ascertainment of the produce of the soil, and permitted the assessing officer to determine the revenue payable by each village on the basis of these general considerations indicated by Lord William Bentinck in the Minute above quoted. Under Regulation IX of 1823 the settlements of all districts in the North-Western Provinces were effected. The work was conducted by officers of acknowledged ability and experience, much labour was bestowed upon it, and an accuracy was attained far greater than had been reached in previous assessments. The irregularity of assessment which had characterized many of the earlier settlements was to some extent removed and the record of rights was perhaps for the first time brought into order. As a whole the settlement was an undoubted benefit to the country, which before had been harassed by continually recurring, and in most cases increasing, assessments of revenue. These benefits, however, were not universally secured, instances of over-assessment were not unknown; while it seldom occurred that in making a forecast of the profits of an estate sufficient attention was paid to the liability of the harvests to occasional failure. Few, indeed, of the settlements worked early until towards the end of the first decade, the increase in the area under cultivation and the rise in the prices of produce added greatly to the revenues of the agricultural classes.

9. The settlement of Regulation IX, 1823, was made on the principle of taxing for the Government two-thirds of the net profits or of the rental of the land. This was no doubt a most generous settlement as compared with the terms prevailing under Native Governments. But it must always be remembered that the Native system of collection is far less stringent and more elastic than ours. It offered more opportunities of evasion, and pays more consideration to bad seasons and deficiencies in the harvest. The occasional failure of the new settlements, together with the modification of the method wrought by over-assessment in the years subsequent to the creation and conquest of the provinces, led the Government of the North-West, when the period of the settlements under Regulation IX was drawing to a close, to reconsider the conditions which should be imposed on the proprietors of land. At that time (about 1856) apparently men's thoughts had been completely turned away from the consideration of a permanent settlement. In 1800-03, a pledge had been given by the local authorities to the people of the provinces that the settlement should be made in perpetuity. The pledge was given subject to the sanction of the Honorable Court of Directors and the sanction was withheld. It must be looked upon as a matter of congratulation that the Court took this view. For, looking to the complicated texture in the North-Western Provinces, and the ignorance as the subject which prevailed among our officers at that early time of the British rule, it is certain that such injustice and evil would have resulted from a perpetual settlement on the Bengal model, to say nothing of the loss of revenue that must have ensued. After that time, as the results of the Bengal settlement became more and more apparent, the idea of making a permanent settlement ceased to be entertained. Under Regulation VII of 1822 the terms which the Government of India was generally disposed to accept as stated in the Resolution issued with the Regulation to be that for ten to twelve years, though a longer period was in some cases to be admitted. Lord William Bentinck, in his Minute of the 26th September 1832, advised the extension of the term to fifteen or twenty years. The advantages of a long period were at length so far acknowledged that most of the settlements effected under Regulation IX of 1823 were made for thirty years. Revenue officers organized or established the system of a temporary assessment for a long term, and thought only of perfecting it. Hence, it was that when Mr. Thomson, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, considered the best mode of avoiding the evils of frequent years, he thought not of a permanent settlement, or of a settlement for a longer term than thirty years, but of a more lasting settlement. He determined accordingly to reduce the share of the rental or net profits taken by Government to one-half, and all the assessments made within the last five-and-twenty years in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and Central Provinces have been calculated on that scale.

10. The question of a permanent settlement was thus for the first set at rest, and perfection was thought to have been attained in a moderate settlement for a long period. The next stage in the history dates from the famine of 1860, which drew current attention to the state of the agricultural classes in Northern India. Colonel Baird Smith, who was sent to report on the famine, was struck by the great assistance offered to the colony

* *Tribute to Government Settlements, 1823 to 1853, North-Western Provinces.*

by the people in 1851, as compared with that offered in 1837-38. Arguing that the improvement in the wealth of the peasantry and their ability to bear up against misfortune was due to the long term of the settlement, he inferred that a further application of the same rule would achieve greater success. He assumed a strong advocate of a permanent settlement, and the discussions which arose from his report led to the issue of Sir Charles Wood's despatch of 1862, in which Her Majesty's Government announced its resolve "to sanction a permanent settlement of the land revenue throughout India."

11. The despatch dwelt on the political and social advantages attendant on such a measure and on the revenue it would give to Governments and to the growth of a middle class connected with the land. The recommendations of Colonel Baird Smith and of Sir Thomas Munro, and the example of the highly assessed district of Tanjore, were cited. Coming to the question of a future fall in the value of money, the despatch considered that it was not of sufficient moment to influence the judgment of Her Majesty's Government to any material extent. Prices, it was said, were unlikely to rise greatly; even if they should rise, the Government of India might easily find sources of income other than the land. The alternative to a permanent settlement was pronounced to be a long protracted and elaborate revision of assessments every 25 years, and "harassing, vexatious and even oppressive." Nature of such revision was forcibly dwelt on. The remedy for these evils, the needless occupation of the valuable time of the public officers employed in the revision, the subordination of the subordinate officers, and the loss of wealth to the community from the distraction of cultivators, led to a permanent settlement of the land revenue. The principle thus settled, the Government of India was invited to consider to what extent it could be immediately applied throughout the different provinces. Of Bombay and Madras, it was said that the settlement of the former Presidency requires revision before it could be made permanent, while the settlement of the latter was not as yet completed. To these presidencies, therefore, a permanent settlement could not be immediately given. The North-Western Provinces, where revision of the settlements was in progress, were finally selected as the first place in which the measure could be carried out.

12. The despatch was communicated to the North-West Government by the Government of India, and was followed by a discussion as to the best way of giving effect to that provision in the works of the Secretary of State. The Hon'ble Mr. E. Drummond, Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Province, Munro, Mair and Money, Members of the North-Western Provinces Board of Revenue, Sir C. Trevelyan, and Mr. H. B. Harrington, Members of Council, took a prominent part in this discussion. The conclusion seems to have been accepted that the scheme of Her Majesty's Government must be carried into effect. Two plans, however, against the introduction of a permanent settlement into many parts of its provinces found strong expression: the first, that the agriculture of many tracts was in a backward condition, the second, that the scale of real rates in other more fully developed tracts was comparatively low.

13. Lord Lawrence summed up his own conclusions in a lengthy Minute, in which he recommended that the permanent settlement should only be extended to estates in which the revenue, as well as the agriculture, were fully developed. The test of the latter condition was that 80 per cent of the cultivable area should be under cultivation. The former condition was left to the judgment of the revenue authorities. Estates which did not fulfil these conditions were to be assessed on the basis of their present assets for 30 years. A compromise was, however, to be permitted in the case of undeveloped estates by the offer to their proprietors of a permanent assessment based on prospective assets. A maximum permanent demand was to be fixed which it would be in the option of the proprietors at any time to accept in lieu of the temporary assessment. Lord Lawrence, in presenting this offer to be made, had little hope that advantage would be taken of it nor did the proposal meet with favour from his advisers.

14. Sir Charles Wood, after a consideration of the proceedings of 1864, communicated to the Government of India in his despatch of the 29th March 1865 revised instructions under which districts were to be divided into three classes:—

- (1) Those in which the agricultural population and soil were undeveloped.
- (2) Those in which cultivation and resources were fully developed.
- (3) Those in which resources were undeveloped.

With regard to the first two classes, he remarked that no difficulty existed. Permanency of settlement was to be refused to the first and granted to the second. He admitted that there might be difficulty in the case of the third class, but he negatived the proposal to allow any offers to be made which might be based upon a calculation of the future assets of an estate. He invited the offer of a permanent settlement to those villages in which the cultivation might amount to 80 per cent of the cultivable area, but did not require that the rule limiting the demand to 50 per cent of the existing assets should be strictly adhered to. No definition of "resources" was given. And no distinct restrictions were contained in the despatch as to the course to be taken in the case of estates in which 80 per cent of the cultivable land had been brought under cultivation, but in which the resources were undeveloped.

15. Meanwhile a growing reaction of official opinion, to which further reference will presently be made, against the sacrifice of prospective land revenue, especially of that resulting from extension of scrub-forestation, led to a re-opening of the question by Earl de Grey and Sir Stafford Northcote.

Sir Stafford Northcote in his despatch of the 23rd March 1867 laid down two conditions for permanent settlement, the second of which had originally been laid down by Lord de Grey:—

First, that no estate shall be permanently settled in which the actual cultivation amounts to less than 50 per cent. of the cultivable or marginal area.

Secondly, that no permanent settlement shall be concluded for any estate in which crop irrigation is likely to be introduced within the next twenty years, and the existing assets of which will thereby be increased in the proportion of 20 per cent.

16. We will not endeavour to follow the history of the efforts which were made in obedience to the numerous instructions of Sir Charles Wood and Sir Stafford Northcote for the introduction of a permanent settlement. A full record of the steps that were taken and of the discussions which ensued finds place in the volume of papers submitted to Her Majesty's Secretary of State with the despatch from the Government of India, No. 7, dated 25th May 1871. The papers include Minutes by Sir John Strachey and Lord Mayo pointing out the advantages of a grain assessment over a fixed money settlement. Lord Mayo gave an important indication of the answer to which it might be possible to avoid the recurrence of temporary settlements in the following words:—"In India at original settlement it will always be necessary to consider more fully than in Europe the quality of soil and the quantity of produce which, under best cultivation, is ordinarily produced; but once that is established, the fluctuation of market price may form the basis not for decreasing value from time to time."

17. His Grace the Duke of Argyll was finally advised that the conditions laid down regarding permanent settlements in the North-Western Provinces could not be applied in their existing form without leading to the most serious and certain injury to the future interests of the public.

We shall in succeeding paragraphs of this despatch be constrained to examine the causes which led to so decisive a rejection of a permanent settlement as that which is embodied in the despatch of the 25th of May, but we desire, first, to describe to Your Lordship what has occurred between 1871 and the present date.

18. Your Lordship is aware that in the despatch No. 26, dated 29th July 1871, Her Majesty's Secretary of State communicated the conclusions arrived at by a Select Committee of the House of Commons, that further proceedings for extending the permanent settlement in the North-Western Provinces must for the time be suspended, but that Her Majesty's Government should be placed in a position to form a judgment upon an important subject as soon as the Government of India had fully weighed the additional evidence which was to be furnished by the Lieutenant-Governor, North-Western Provinces.

The instructions of Her Majesty's Government were communicated to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and Oudh, with a request for an early expression of opinion, and replies were received by the Government of India bearing date noted in the margin. The North-Western Provinces letter contained a new suggestion by Sir William Muir for the revision of settlements by a suitable increase on the existing demand after fixed periods. The Chief Commissioner of Oudh advocated the retention of the present system of temporary assessments, while the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab

* From North-Western Provinces Government, No. 442-B, dated 7th March 1874.

From Chief Commissioner, Oudh, No. 1268, dated 10th April 1874.

From Government, Punjab No. 1478, dated 6th October 1873.

represented that his Province was not ripe for a permanent settlement. The papers were placed before His Excellency Lord Northbrook, who referred them for the opinion of Sir John Strachey, then Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, and of the Honourable Mr. J. Inglis, then Officiating Member of Council. Sir John Strachey deprecated any steps which would alter the future freedom of the country by fixing for ever the amount which the land should contribute to the State, and found reason to doubt whether even the grain assessment which he had formerly suggested would be suitably successful. Mr. Inglis, on the other hand, who had from the first advocated a permanent settlement, brought forward a mass of evidence from the Native papers in proof of the unsophistication of the existing system, and urged the political advantages that would attend the introduction of permanency.

19. When the papers again came before Lord Northbrook in 1875 they were brought forward in the Finance Department. Sir William Muir was now Finance Minister, and was considering at the time the difficult question of the depreciation of silver which was then causing considerable embarrassment to the Government of India. The financial position, however, afforded satisfactory proof of the danger of attaching permanency to a fixed money assessment. After some discussion the papers were, as has been said before, referred to Sir Alexander Arbuthnot, the Honourable Member in charge of the Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce, and when they were finally returned by him in 1875, it seems to have been considered inexpedient, on the grounds that to Local Governments desired a permanent settlement, to take any further measures. The papers were accordingly despatched without orders. His Excellency in Council, however, now considers that the time has come when the important question of settlement reform must be earnestly reviewed.

20. Before submitting definite proposals for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government, it is necessary to ascertain more precisely the causes which have led to the failure of previous attempts and projects to place the land revenue assessments of Northern India on a satisfactory footing. The difficulties which have stood in the way of a solution of this vexatious problem with which we have had to deal since the beginning of the century must be thoroughly appreciated and removed, before any further step is taken towards reform.

21. The foremost of these difficulties is the valuation of land. It appears to be sufficiently evident that the efforts made from 1822 up to the present time to make a satisfactory estimate of the value of agricultural land have been for the most part uniformly unsuccessful. In analysing the history of these attempts the Minute by Lord Mayo, to be presented, will afford much assistance. His Lordship, which we have divided in our 10th paragraph, will afford much assistance. His Lordship, when a familiarly with land questions in Ireland rendered peculiarly able to deal with the subject, explained that there are three principal modes by which the value of land is usually ascertained—1st, the quantity of produce; 2nd, the price of produce; 3rd, the quality of soil; 4th, the letting value. On each of these, in Lord Mayo's opinion, could certain reliance be placed. "The objection," he said, "is that the value by quantity is not a fact, that it is most difficult and nearly impossible to ascertain; and, secondly, that it depends to a great extent upon the varying industry of the cultivator and the character of the season." The history of the struggles made between 1822 and 1853 to ascertain the quantity of produce is a sufficient illustration of the truth of His Lordship's opinion. We have already had to relate how the impossibility of the task drove the authorities of 1833 to look for other methods.

22. The authors of Regulation IX. of 1853 abandoned the attempt to ascertain the produce. They did not, however, condemn the principle of basing the assessment on a valuation of land. "There can," wrote Lord William Bentinck of the system introduced by Regulation VII. of 1822 (paragraph 12, Minute of 7th April 1853), "be but one opinion as to the soundness of its theory; its practical application is all that can be doubted." He complained that various and contradictory methods were pursued by Settlement Officers for ascertaining the value of land, and sought to introduce uniform principles, of which the most important in his view was the ascertaining of the capabilities of each class of soil. "Assessment according to the capabilities of the soil," we find His Lordship writing in the 11th paragraph, "would appear to be the simpler and more equitable method, if regard be had to having rates according to position as well as according to fertility." The practical development of the system of enquiry pursued under Regulation IX. of 1853 is illustrated by the instructions contained in Mr. Thomson's Directions to Settlement Officers, published some sixteen years after the issue of the Regulation. Two-thirds of the net produce was to be taken as the Government share. "Net produce is defined to be the surplus which the estate must yield after deducting the expenses of cultivation, including the profits of stock and wages of labour; this is an estate held by cultivating proprietors will be the profit on soil, but in leased estates will be the gross rental." In order to come to a correct opinion on this subject, the Settlement Officer is referred to the areas of cultivation and irrigation and to an examination of different kinds of soils. Other general considerations were to influence his judgment, but the above are the principal guides which he is to follow. These instructions were repeated in the authoritative orders issued in 1865 known as the Sahaswara Rules, by which for the next twenty years Settlement Officers in the North-Western Provinces were guided.

23. The existing rules which were framed in 1873 give still more precise instructions to Settlement Officers to divide any tract which is to be assessed into circles or areas of similar soils possessing similar advantages, and to ascertain the prevailing rent rates paid upon each class of soil in the locality. In the latter words we have the first clear instructions for the adoption of the method of assessing land by its letting value. Lord Mayo himself shared considerable influence on this method. "The letting price of land," wrote His Lordship, "is the best and most just of value when there is free competition." But His Lordship feared that the best would not be served, a satisfactory one in this country, and quoted back Sir William Muir and Sir John Strachey in support of this opinion. "It is clear," he decided after referring to their evidence, "that the letting value of land or the rent paid on a farm in India is no safe test of its value." In other words, the letting value of land on which Settlement Officers had been instructed to base their assessments was not admitted by Lord Mayo and his advisers to be the true value of the land.

24. His Lordship's conclusion was that the most simple method to adopt might perhaps be to ascertain how much produce from an estate found its way to the trader's hands, and to regulate future settlements by the changes which might occur in the selling price of this amount. "If this is impossible," concluded His Lordship, "If the objections which can be urged against this system are found to be too weighty, then no other course is left to us but to continue that system of periodical settlement which prevails in the greater part of India."

25. There are two points to which we desire to draw Your Lordship's attention in the above paragraphs—one is the difficulty of making a thoroughly correct valuation of land in Northern India by any available method; the second is the impossibility of attaching to all land for purposes of its assessment the full value which it may be expected ultimately to attain.

It appears important to give some prominence to these conclusions because we cannot but perceive that the injustice of the permanent settlement in the North Western Provinces, at the period of which we have been writing, was mostly due to the feeling of the provincial authorities that the value of land, as then estimated, was not always its true value. Some feared that the benefit arising from the limitation of the Government demand based upon an imperfect valuation of the land would remain entirely with the landlords and would not reach the tenants. Their sense of justice was afforded. Others avowed their regret that Government should lose any portion of the full share to which it would be entitled when the full value of land had been reached. On both grounds were the proposals for a permanent settlement viewed with disfavor. The comprehension of this position promises in our judgment as much importance as to discuss further illustrations.

20. Although the feeling, that the cultivation would not share in the benefits which were to be offered to the landlords, seems to have had considerable influence in leading Settlement Officers to oppose the introduction of a permanent assessment, we are not far from the nearest concerned with this part of the question. We desire to show that the revenue authorities regarded the loss to Government of its share in the enhancement of the rental which, apart from any increase in the cultivated or irrigated areas, the landlords could, under existing laws, exact from the tenantry. The feeling is strongly reflected in the following passages in Sir W. Blair's Minutes written during the progress of the enquiries which were intended to lead to the partial introduction of a permanent settlement:—

"The lesson may also fairly be learned from the history of this settlement (Bhindeshwar) that the two conditions enjoined by Her Majesty's Government for a permanent settlement are not sufficient. I do not here advert to the policy itself of making settlements in perpetuity; that policy has been definitely adopted by Her Majesty's Government, and, assuming, if not proved, to the people; I should not, even had I not myself occurred in the policy, have felt at liberty to question it at the present moment. It is evident, however, that the sacrifice to which Government is consenting a permanent settlement has consisted in one of future revenue from improvements necessitated by the increased investment of capital by proprietors who secure of the whole result. But in the case of a settlement like the present, based on an imperfectly developed rental, the sacrifice would be of future revenue created by no such expenditure, but simply by the exercise of proprietary power in increasing the relative share of the produce which constitutes rent. This is a process which in the nature of things will come to pass equally whether the settlement is in perpetuity or for a term, and the sacrifice would be consequently gratuitous made without any corresponding object or return.

"I think, therefore, that a third condition for permanent settlement is thus shown to be quite necessary, namely, evidence that the standard of rent prevalent, or the estimate of 'net produce' on which the assessments are based, is adequate or (having due regard to soil, facilities of irrigation, and rate of dry and wet land) is not below the level of rent throughout the country at large."—(Minute, dated 22nd December 1889.)

And again, writing ofpargana Baghot, he says:—

"The present case is represented as being one of inadequacy in the rent, not of individual villages compared with the pargana, but in the prevailing rates of the pargana itself compared with other parganas. It is also a case in which all the conditions prescribed by Her Majesty's Government as essential prerequisites to a permanent settlement exist; cultivation in Baghot is highly developed; canal irrigation has reached its full limit. But the cultivator appears here to retain a larger share of the profits than elsewhere."—(Minute, dated 13th February 1890.)

21. While the arguments used in the above passages indicate an unwillingness to raise to the landlords the whole increase of rent which they were certain to obtain from their tenants, they point also to another cause which seems to have influenced the revenue authorities in their rejection of a permanent settlement and which deserves serious consideration. We refer to a desire to effect an equalization of the Government demand. The theory that the share of Government must be made to approach as nearly as possible to the same fraction of the net produce in all parts of the country has beyond doubt done very much to impede the efforts of the revenue officers to reach a true valuation of land. In the "Colony Reports" of 1886 it was laid down that the principal aim of the assessing officer should be "the equalization of assessments." The ultimate aim of a precise valuation of agricultural land was to obtain for Government an equal share of the net produce from every part of it. But if we are constrained to admit that a perfect valuation of agricultural land by any method is an impossible task, we must also confess that the equalization of assessment is no less unattainable. No one dealt more plainly with this matter than Colonel Baird Smith, whose arguments on this point, when pleading for the introduction of a permanent settlement, appear to have been worthy of more consideration than they received. His conclusions may be accepted that "the safest and best policy on regarding the internal action of society is simply to leave it alone and let it assume its natural force and conditions with the smallest amount of external interference that is consistent with good and efficient administration." The idea that artificial equalization can succeed in effecting and sustaining a perfect equality in the assessment of landed interests must indeed be rejected.

22. If then it be admitted that the attempt to secure and maintain for purposes of assessment a thoroughly correct and complete valuation of land can never succeed, if it is true that settlements operations which have for their main object the correction of previous valuations of land cannot be undertaken without much detriment to the people

and interference with agricultural progress, it will not be difficult to persuade Your Lordship that a time must come in the local history of every district and of every province when the reversal of a valuation of agricultural property on any arbitrary system should cease. The condition at which we have thus arrived involves no intention to detract from the value of the work already performed by the Settlement Department, or to interrupt the completion of the task upon which it is already engaged. We see in the Settlement Department of every Province the greater part of the knowledge which we possess of the agricultural life of the people at large; we have received from it a careful description of every village and every estate in those districts through which it has passed. It has demarcated the boundaries of every property, and provided a map of every field. It has recorded the rights of every person, whether proprietor or tenant, who possesses an interest in the land of the country. If its labours had been confined to these matters alone, they would still have been a subject for pride and congratulation. But it has also achieved a result which is absolutely necessary to the Government for the attainment of the purposes now in view. It has furnished the administrators of the land revenue with a valuation of estates which in the face of the many difficulties mentioned in previous paragraphs has been accomplished with wonderful accuracy, and in, we believe, on a general conducted, as free from imperfection as it is possible for an official valuation of land to be. Without an initial schedule of the agricultural value of every estate the establishment of any reform in the system of settlement would be impossible. The Settlement Department has, in a majority of the districts of the Upper Provinces, provided the Government with a schedule of this kind, and will within a few years have completed a similar task in the remainder.

20. What we desire is that the agricultural value of an estate, having once been ascertained with fair accuracy, may be taken as a basis for future adjustment without having recourse to perpetual repetitions of a troublesome and vexatious investigation. For this purpose we are convinced that we shall do well in following Lord Northbrook's advice to arrange a self-regulating system, upon the basis which the Settlement Department has already furnished or will shortly be able to provide. The main characteristics of such a system will be to adjust the Government demand upon facts, rather than upon estimates; to do away with the repeated valuations by the Settlement Officer, but not with the land settlement; to give security of property to the agricultural population, by letting them know exactly the conditions and limitations of future assessments, and to ensure to the public taxpayer a reasonable share in the increase of agricultural wealth due to causes independent of the exertions of the agriculturists themselves. The settlement must be such as to secure to owners and tenants of land the profits of the improvements which they may make, and to allow them to form a safe estimate of the future value of their property.

21. The question is how to attain these ends. We do not disguise from ourselves the difficulty of the task. The objects before us cannot be accomplished by the rough and ready method of fixing the revenue at its present figure in perpetuity, for we acknowledge the necessity of allowing in the future for all time a right to enhance its land revenue dressed in certain fixed principles which we shall presently describe. But difficult as it has been difficult to see how periodical adjustments could be made without constantly renewed surveys and expensive settlement establishments.

22. It happens, however, at the present time that, with other objects and other ends in view, a machinery has been formed which will, it is hoped, enable us to solve the problem. The reasons which have led the Government of India to re-establish the Revenue and Agricultural Department, and to attach to the Provincial Departments of settlement the new duties of agricultural enquiry required by the Finance Commission, have been made known to your Lordship. They have no immediate reference to any radical change in the system of settlement. We were influenced, firstly, by a sense of the importance of obtaining an accurate knowledge of agricultural facts for the general purposes of administration; and secondly, by a desire to lessen the excessive cost of periodical surveys and settlements, and to attain a greater accuracy in land assessment. The measures which we have undertaken for the accomplishment of these objects will now enable us to deal with reform in the settlement system itself. We agree entirely with the remark made by Sir Lewis Mallet in his Minute of the 2nd February 1875, that if there is one thing which is wanting in any investigation of Indian problems, it is an approach to knowledge and accepted facts, and we are convinced that the absence of any record of facts upon which reliance could be placed has been hitherto one of the chief obstacles in the way of any improvement of the settlement system.

23. It is a cause of much regret that a vast deal of the labour and money already expended by settlement officials in the colossal duty of framing a correct record has been lost through an unfortunate neglect to establish any sound system for its maintenance year by year. Elaborate schedules, carefully prepared by one set of assessing officers have been placed on the shelves of the room-rooms only to be considered as useless by their successors in consequence of the perplexing and unrecorded changes which had occurred in the interval between the two settlements. Maps and records, which have cost the State a very large sum of money, have been permitted to lose the greatest part of their value by a failure to adopt the simple precautions necessary to maintain them up to date. "The whole of the uncertainty," wrote the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, North-Western Provinces, in 1877, "which affects our present assessment to such a serious extent might be swept away by a series of well tolerated accurate field statistics;

but it is the fact that some 10 districts which have been lately under settlement, and in which records constructed at an enormous expense were handed over to Collectors, no measures are taken to keep them up to date. Evidence that the underestimates suggest thus brought to light continues to be a blot on the administrative system of the north of India is fresh in the very latest settlement report which we have received from the Punjab. "Why," asks the writer, "should it be held in practice that such records are complete as soon as they leave the Settlement Officer's hands?" It is obvious that they must always require adding to, and may require correction; why then should the Settlement Officer alone attend his experience? Why should not the Revenue Officers carry out the orders of Government, and do so also."

33. It was the absence of any organized system by which agricultural facts could be brought to the knowledge of Revenue officials that mainly induced Sir John Strachey, at the express desire of the Secretary of State, conveyed in his despatch No. 36, dated 25th April 1870, to establish a department in his province for the maintenance of an agricultural record, and the same cause led the Finance Commission to recommend the extension of the measure to other provinces. An able exposition by the Secretary to the Commission for the purpose of collection of agricultural statistics finds place in Appendix I to the Finance Commission's Report. The policy adopted by the Government of India, under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, as re-establishing the Central Secretariat of Agriculture was directed to the same end. The first duty committed to the revised Secretariat was that of assigning to the united Departments of Settlement and Agriculture in each Province the task of organizing an efficient system of recording and maintaining agricultural statistics. In the Resolution of the 4th of December last, the primary objects of the combined Departments were directed to "the duties of gauging the stability of agricultural operations in every part of a province, of classifying the areas of the provinces according to the result of careful investigation, and of finding what method of administrative treatment is suitable to each;" and it was laid down that a thorough knowledge of the circumstances of every village must be continuously maintained. These instructions have involved the annual record of the circumstances of every field in the temporarily-settled provinces, under the careful supervision of a properly organized staff, the construction of which is now being undertaken by each one of the provinces concerned. The Settlement Department will still therefore have its work to perform. Its duty as a valuer of land having been accomplished, it will in its new form continue to supervise the many other functions which are involved in the maintenance of a land settlement.

34. Is there adopting existing machinery to the performance of these duties which are requisite to the working of a self-acting system of land revenue assessment, we are able to enter upon the difficult problem before us with some hope of success. The problem is how to give that assurance of security which is attached to permanency of the demand, without depriving the Government of its unquestioned claim to enhance the land revenue upon defined conditions.

35. After mature consideration we have arrived at the conclusion that a self-acting system of settlement cannot be established, if any increase of assessment is permitted on other than the three following grounds:—

- (1) Increase of area under cultivation.
- (2) Rise in prices.
- (3) Increase in produce due to improvements effected at Government expense.

36. We propose to abandon altogether any attempt to value or assess any profits which may, in future, arise from improvements effected by the people themselves, and in this category we of course include those made with the assistance of money borrowed from Government. Of such improvements in Upper India the larger portion consist of wells and other works connected with irrigation. Heretofore these have been too freely assessed, the rules laid down for their valuation from assessment have not been liberal and, such as they are, have been greatly neglected. It is true that the right of Government is shown in the profits of irrigation under certain conditions may be admitted. But we consider it an enormous advantage to offer the strongest possible inducement to the agricultural population to protect the land against drought, that we are prepared to surrender the enhanced revenue which might be imposed on land irrigated otherwise than at the expense of Government.

37. The assessment of revenue upon profits of other kinds of improvements made by the agriculturists themselves, would be unjust in itself, and would involve those difficult enquiries into the valuation of land which we have resolved in future to avoid. This is especially the case in regard to the gradual enhancement of value effected by the application of greater labour and skill to the operations of tillage, heretofore an important item in the increment of revenue supplied by new assessments. We are convinced that it is false economy to discourage in any way the employment of such increased skill and labour, and are therefore prepared to assign any revenue leviable on the profits of improvements of this kind.

38. We now proceed to a consideration of the method in which the principles set forth in paragraph 35 are to be applied in introducing a self-acting settlement. The first step to be taken is to determine for each estate the initial assessment which is to be the basis of all future revisions of revenue. The question at once arises whether we are to accept as

our initial assessments the present revenues, or whether we are to revise them. We are decidedly of opinion that the present revenues should be accepted in all estates in which this course will not involve a serious loss to the State. We have therefore to consider in what way we can, without a detailed enquiry, distinguish between the two classes of estates, viz., first, in which the present revenues can and those in which it cannot be accepted as the initial assessment. On this matter we shall be ultimately guided by the advice of Local Governments, but we deem it advisable to indicate to Your Lordship the general lines which we are, as at present advised, disposed to follow.

25. The whole issue of our present operations of valuing land. We therefore propose assessing, as far as possible, the difficult operation of valuing land. We therefore propose to accept existing revenues as they stand, without an enquiry of any kind into the value or costs of such estates, in all districts in which the Local Governments are on general grounds assured that the present revenues are reasonably adequate. From general grounds we believe that such is the case in all districts settled since 1873, and that we may, therefore, safely declare the present revenues of districts assessed after that date to be the initial revenues for the purpose of this scheme without any further enquiry. We understand that there are also a certain number of districts settled before 1873 which are known to be adequately assessed. The revenues of these also may, as a report from the Local Government concerned in each case, be accepted in this manner.

26. There remain those districts in which there is not sufficient assurance that the revenues are generally adequate. In these some sort of enquiry, aside by statute, is necessary for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the revenue is adequate. The sort of enquiry will be the proportion borne by the present revenues to the existing assets in each case.

27. But we do not propose that the enquiry undertaken for the ascertainment of the existing assets should be of that elaborate kind which has hitherto characterized land settlement revenues. In all districts in which records are in fair order the matter will be very simple; there need perhaps be no local enquiry at all in such districts if, as we would propose, the assets recorded in the village papers are accepted as the existing assets, with the necessary correction involved by applying the recorded rent rate to land held by proprietors or grantees.

28. There will then be left only those districts in which records are incomplete, and in which, therefore, the village papers, as they stand, afford no basis for the calculation of existing assets. In such districts a survey and revision of the record will be inevitable before the existing assets can be ascertained. But the main object of the revision of maps and records will not be heretofore that of effecting an elaborate valuation of land. The settlement officers' operations will in all parts of the country in which the landlord's revenue demands chiefly upon rents, be directed primarily to the record of the acknowledged rents, and not to an estimate of what, in his opinion, the rents ought to be.

29. We have thus described three classes of districts:—

(1) Those in which the revenues can be summarily accepted as new as the initial revenues. They will comprise more than half the districts in the North-Western Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab.

(2) Those in which the revenues of many estates are unduly low, but can be summarily estimated upon an examination of the village papers. This class will probably be confined to a few districts in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

(3) Those in which an estimate of the revenues can be made without a survey and revision of the record. This class will include all districts in the Central Provinces, and a few only in the provinces of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

30. When the assets of each estate in classes 1 and 2 have been determined by the comparatively simple process already described, they will be compared with the revenue of the estate. If the latter is found to be unduly low, it will be raised, but not otherwise. We will not, in this respect, discuss the grounds upon which a revenue should be deemed unduly low. Each Local Government will be required to frame rules for its province under which the adequacy of a revenue, or the proportion which it should bear to the existing assets, should be determined. But it will be provided that no increase in the revenue of any estate assessed at an unduly low rate will be collected until the termination of the current contract.

31. We have in the preceding paragraphs indicated the manner in which it may be practicable to establish our initial revenues without elaborate enquiry and without disturbing the existing contract between the Government and the proprietors of land during the currency of the settlement. We have now to explain to Your Lordship the method by which it may be possible, without involving the interference of numerous enquiries, to arrange for future adjustments of the revenue demanded. Regarding to a consideration of the three conditions by which in paragraph 25 we have proposed to restrict the enhancement of the land revenue, we may ask Your Lordship to accept our conclusion that the situation of the Government revenue in connection with improvements offered at the expense of Government is not one which need be particularly discussed on the present occasion. It will perhaps be considered sufficient that we should state that the Government has no intention of imposing the full profits due to works of irrigation and agricultural improvements constructed out of the taxes of the general community, provided that it be understood that the construction of railways or works of that kind will not constitute a ground for advancing the land revenue except in so far as it causes a rise in

prices. We have, therefore, at present only to deal with the adjustment of the demand on account of increase in the cultivated area or of rise in prices.

46. In dealing with the cultivated area, we think it will be desirable to allow the Local Government to fix for each district a year in which the cultivated area shall be taken as the initial area upon which all future adjustments will be made. The initial revenue would be arranged for the same year as that for which the initial area of cultivated land is intended, although, as previously explained, no increment will be actually collected until the commencement of the second year. In districts of the 1st class above described the year chosen would, if these proposals are sanctioned before the expiration of many months, probably be the year now current. In districts of the 2nd class the commencement of the village papers might require some delay, but not, we think, more than two or at the most three years. The year chosen would in that case not be later than 1920. In districts of the 3rd class the arrangement cannot be effected until the completion of the new survey.

47. The initial area having been established, fixed revenue rates will be laid down for the future assessment of uncultivated land. Care would be taken that they should be moderate. The rates thus fixed would not come into force until the time for the revision of settlement arrived. The revenue of newly-cultivated land would then be calculated and levied at those rates. We think, however, that it may be desirable in some cases to avoid making any addition to the Government demand on account of new cultivation, unless the increment exceeds a certain percentage of the initial area. On this point we should have to be greatly guided by the advice of Local Governments.

48. The period for which revised assessments should in future run need not we think, be previously determined at present. But we are inclined to believe that a term of twenty years will probably be found to be most suitable. The rapid progress which the country is now making in railways, canals, and other works which foster the extension of agricultural enterprise will in many parts of India give rise to as great a development in the value of landed property that it would probably be both difficult and wrong to demand anything like a proportional increase in the revenue after so long a period as thirty years. In this matter also each Provincial Government should have a voice, and the question must be referred to them.

49. As to the manner in which the revenue is to be periodically adjusted in relation to changes in the value of produce, we are not prepared to enter into details at this despatch. As in the case of the revenue and cultivated area, so in the matter of the prices on which the schedule must be prepared, by reference to which future adjustments of the revenue will be made. This initial schedule will be based not on the prices of any one year, but on the average prices of a period of years, say ten, immediately preceding the year which is taken as the commencement of the settlement. The staples which are to be taken into consideration, the seasons at which prices are to be registered, the period for which the average is to be calculated, and the like—these matters which must be decided in consultation with the Local Governments.

It is sufficient to say that after a careful consideration of the subject we are so fully satisfied in arranging these details on a satisfactory basis.

50. There is, however, in connection with this subject, one question of sufficient importance to be mentioned in this place, and that is, the question whether any rise of prices, however small, will justify an increase of the revenue at the time of the periodical adjustment, and whether the revenue can be raised in full proportion to the rise in prices without any limit. This is a matter of principle which we have attentively considered. It can hardly be doubted that in the minds of the people a settlement based on a distant and indefensible contingency would seem unsatisfactory, and would be looked on with suspicion. It appears expedient also for many reasons at such periodical revision to leave undisturbed a margin of the profits arising from increase of prices with the view both of raising the standard of living among the agricultural classes, and of meeting the increasing cost of labour, stock and implements. For these reasons, as at present advised, we think that a price may be fixed to which prices must not rise before the revenue is enhanced on this ground, and that a limit, say fifteen per cent, may be laid down to any increase of revenue to be made on the ground of prices at any one time. If since such limit as there are followed, we are of opinion that on such certainty will be given as is possible, without fixing the revenue unsatisfactorily for ever.

51. We have stated in the above paragraphs the principles on which we wish to base future revisions of the land revenue. If these principles are adopted, there can be little doubt that the value of landed property will rise considerably owing to the complete protection thereby to improvements effected by the owners of land, and owing also to the security which the proposed system will afford against large and sudden enhancements of revenue.

The improvement of the system of assessing land to revenue has indeed been our chief object in proposing these measures, which have, in the first instance, been conceived entirely in the interests of the owners as distinguished from the occupiers of land.

52. It is, however, our desire, in anything that may now be done, to avoid the mistake of looking to the rights and interests of only one of the parties concerned. Of the evils which may result from a settlement of the land revenue in which the interests of the tenants have not been sufficiently considered, we have an example in Bengal, and it is only necessary on this point to refer Your Lordship to the recent correspondence regarding the Bengal Rent Bill. It is true that the proposals we are now making do not exempt to

2. Three principles involve, in the first place, the final abandonment of the policy of a permanent settlement of the land revenue in cash. The adoption of that policy was decided on by Sir G. Wood in his Despatch No. 14 (Revenue) of 1862. That, after the long discussion commenced in paragraphs 12-17 of your letter, its execution was suspended by the Duke of Argyll (Despatches Nos. 24 and 25 of 1861), pending a reconsideration of the whole question, in accordance with recommendations of the then Government of India and of the Select Committee of the House of Commons on Indian Finance.

3. The report of the Government of India called for by the Duke of Argyll has not, for reasons stated in paragraph 19 of your letter, been received, although the Secretary of State has issued from a compilation of papers transmitted in 1874, ending with the letter of the Lieutenant-Governor, North-West Provinces, dated 2nd March 1874, the result of the enquiries undertaken with a view to its submission. And I presume that your present letter is to be understood as in substitution of that report.

4. Under these circumstances, it is desirable that I should state briefly the reasons which have led me to concur in your decision to reject the policy of a permanent settlement, pure and simple. I shall not, however, refer to the practical difficulties of the measure, which have been amply discussed in India, and have been shown to be great. I shall merely consider whether the experience of the last 25 years supports the view on which Sir G. Wood's Despatch of 1862 chiefly based that policy.

5. It was believed in 1862 that an eventual increase was possible in the revenue of tracts then pretty fully cultivated. Now the increase in the land revenue receipts between 1862 and 1881 has been about 2,500,000*l.*; that is to say, temporarily settled revenue has risen in 25 years about 77 per cent. Great part of this increase, it is true, is due to the extension of cultivation which will not recur in the same degree; but, on the other hand, the proportion of rents taken as revenue has been lowered in Upper India from two-thirds to one-half, while some original settlements elsewhere have reduced the demand. The increase of the rental of Bengal since 1793 affords a still more striking illustration of the possible sacrifice of future revenue which a perpetual settlement may occasion. It is estimated that the net rental left to the land-owning classes by the permanent settlement has increased 14 times, and that the gross rental, including the land Government revenue, has more than trebled, in three generations. It appears to us therefore that, even with the strict and careful limitations of enhancement of assessments which your proposals involve, the temporarily settled revenue may reasonably be expected to rise by something like 5 per cent., or say by 750,000*l.*, each decade. I need not point out of what importance such an increase will be to meet the growing cost of necessary reforms and of improved administration.

6. It must, moreover, be borne in mind that the fiscal policy of India has been materially changed since 1862. Import duties as such have been abolished; the salt tax has been lowered; the income tax has been abolished; the income tax is comparatively small; and the stamp taxes are not likely to be enhanced. The rates of excise revenue are nearly as high as they can be, and an increase in its yield from larger consumption of liquor or drugs is not desirable. There are, therefore, few existing means the proceeds of which would be likely to be considerably augmented by the possible increase of wealth arising from the introduction of the permanent settlement. At the same time, the general popular discontent which might be caused by the imposition of new taxes, needed to meet growing requirements of public expenditure, in the absence of the normal growth of the land revenue, would probably outweigh the advantages of such a settlement.

7. The expectation entertained in 1862 that fixity of the Government demand on the landowners would lead to more considerate treatment by them of their tenants, and would thus promote the prosperity of the cultivators generally, has not been confirmed by the results of the recent discussions on the Bengal Rent Law; while it does not appear to be generally admitted that the agricultural population of the permanently settled districts of the North-West Provinces is more prosperous than that of the temporarily settled districts.

8. Finally, it was thought that a permanent settlement must certainly be advantageous to the existing landowners. In Bengal it was not so. Most of the amendments with which the permanent settlement was made were framed within a generation. There were doubtless special causes of this. But I cannot but think that the general introduction of a permanent settlement would intensify the tendency to a transfer of the ownership of land from the agricultural to the commercial classes. In the greater part of India the economical effects of this change would be so doubtful and the political risks so great that it is not expedient to take any step which may promote it.

9. For these reasons I concur with Your Excellency's Government that the policy laid down in 1862 should now be formally abandoned. But, on the other hand, you are equally opposed to periodical, complete, re-settlements. You considered that only the most proximate of the evils attending them are "the surpluses arising from uncertainty, the hindrance of the agricultural classes, the discontent attendant on mistakes assessments, the check in expenditure on improvements, the positive deterioration of agriculture in the last years of the term of settlement," to which I may add the heavy cost and great delay involved in the operation. My predecessor has expressed similar views, and I need only say that I concur in them.

10. You seek, therefore a system which shall secure the advantages and avoid the evils of the other two systems; which, while insuring to the public exchequer a reasonable share in the increase of agricultural wealth due to causes independent of the exertions of the agriculturists themselves, shall give security of property to landholders, and shall make the conditions and limitations of future demand clear to them. Such a system you think can be framed upon the principles you now recommend for my approval.

11. You call this system, I must first remark, a self-acting or self-regulating one. The expression appears to me hardly appropriate, for, as you show, it will need on the part of the officers employed in revenue assessments, and of the Government, much care, attention, and discretion. Nor can I conceive any method by which these requirements can be dispensed with.

12. You lay down two principles as the basis of your scheme. First, that a reasonably fair and equitable assessment of an estate at a given time having once been arrived at, that assessment, which you call the initial assessment, shall not be altered on reviewing

with the view of establishing under changed circumstances an equality of incidence with the assessment of other estates. This principle has, in effect, been already accepted by my predecessor, and subject to the observations made below paragraph 24, I approve it. Second, that no improvements of any kind made by the landholders, owners or tenants themselves shall be taken into account in revising assessments. This principle is embodied in the land law, or is admitted in the settlement rules in almost all parts of India, and I approve it without qualification.

13. You also point out that the success of the measures you propose depends upon the establishment, where it does not already exist, of an efficient system of agricultural statistics and village records. The steps which, with the approval of my predecessor, you have taken for the formation of an Agricultural Department under each Government will, you believe, secure this object.

14. The scheme you propose is, as you explain, merely sketchy. Its details will be elaborated in consultation with the Local Governments, and with due regard to local circumstances, when my approval of the general principles on which it is based has been received; but a general outline of it appears to be as follows.

15. The first step is to divide the initial assessment to be taken as the basis of future revisions. For this purpose you divide the districts of Upper India into three classes:—

(1) Those, presided generally since about 1872, in which the Local Government is assured that existing assessments are now fair and adequate. This class, you believe, will comprise the greater part of the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab. In it the existing is to be assumed as the initial assessment.

(2) Those probably confined to a few districts in the North-West Provinces and Oudh, in which the Local Government believes that the existing assessment is decidedly inadequate as compared with the actual assets. In this class you propose, that the existing assessment shall be, on a summary examination of the village papers, raised gradually to a fair sum, and that this sum—assumed as the initial assessment. I am not certain of the exact meaning of this proposal, but it would seem to be that:—On an estate, the actual assets of which are now shown by summary inquiry to amount to Rs. 1,000, while the assessment is only Rs. 300, or 30 per cent. instead of 50 per cent., the initial assessment will be assumed to be Rs. 600, and on the expiration of the current settlement it will be considered whether not Rs. 300 but Rs. 600 shall be enhanced on general considerations.

(3) Those districts, the whole of the Central Provinces, and a few districts elsewhere, in which the existing settlement is so inadequate, imperfect, or inequitable that no initial assessment can be arrived at without a regular revision. Even in this case revision, you think, to be simplified.

16. I entertain some doubt whether these proposals are in all respects judicious. As regards the second class, you, in effect, propose to declare in 1882, not only on what principles assessments are to be revised, but also what will be on the expiration of the current settlement, perhaps 28 years hence, the amount of an assessment to be imposed under any circumstances, and which may be still further enhanced. The proposed summary inquiry seems to me not unlikely to lead to erroneous results, especially in the case of estates largely cultivated by the proprietors, and where the village papers will not show the actual rental. And in that case the total prospective enhancement arrived at may be an injudicious or oppressive one.

17. I desire therefore that, in framing the details of your system, you will consider whether it will not be better to omit the Central Provinces, so those territories, it is acknowledged, must have a regular revision; and as regards other parts of Upper India, to declare now the general rule that current settlements shall in future be revised only to the extent and on the principles approved in the following paragraphs; but that it is left at the discretion of the Local Governments, before each settlement expires, to represent to the Government of India that the district or part of it requires more complete and systematic revision subject, of course, to the rule that improvements of the landholders are not to be taken into account. If, as I think should be the case (paragraph 24 below), the enhancement be not necessarily an uniform one throughout a district as that relates to assessment, cases of the exceptional treatment of districts or estates will probably not be numerous. It is another argument in favour of this course that the village records

as which you rely for information as to whether an estate should be treated exceptionally or not ought to be more trustworthy some years hence than they are now.

18. The initial assessment having been determined, the principle which you propose is that it shall be enhanced as follows on three grounds only:—

- (1) Increase of cultivation.
- (2) Increase of produce due to improvements made by the State.
- (3) Rise of prices.

Subject to the following remarks, I approve this principle.

19. As regards the first ground, you consider that a small extension of cultivation beyond the initial area should not be taken into account. Beyond this, waste land, if brought under the plough, will be assessed when the current settlement expires at fixed and unchangeable rates which will be now laid down. Thus also, apparently borrowed from the ryotwari system, involves questions of detail which may be left to your further consideration in consultation with the Local Governments.

20. As regards the second ground of enhancement, you intend to lay down the rule that no State improvement which does not directly increase the quantity of produce shall constitute a ground for enhancement, save in so far as it causes a rise in price. In the case of a village which used to suffer from want of drinking-water, but in now a new tank or canal, there can be no doubt that, irrespective of any question of prices, the value of the estate is raised as compared with that of a similar village a few miles from the water-supply. Again, an estate close to a station on a new railway is benefited more than one of ten or twenty miles distant. The advantages in this case may be ultimately resolved into one of price, but it is not one which can appear in the price returns in which the Settlement officer must act, since the gain to the cultivator is not one of increase of market price, but of saving in carriage. The argument applies equally to any saving in the cost of production which is not general, and you will therefore on further consideration no doubt conclude that the proposed rule goes somewhat too far.

21. The third is by far the most important of the three grounds of enhancement. You propose, in the first place, that assessment shall not be enhanced on account of a trifling rise in general prices; secondly, that enhancement on account of a more considerable rise shall not exceed a certain limit, say 15 per cent. You think also that enhancement should not be in full proportion to a rise in prices, that it will be expedient to leave a margin with the view of meeting any increase in the cost of agriculture and of providing for a rise in the standard of comfort. Subject to these limitations, there will, you believe, be little difficulty in arranging the details of a scheme by which assessments shall rise in unison with rise of prices. Your intention appears to be, having decided what scales and markets are to be adopted for the purpose of the calculation, to take as the initial price the average price of, say, ten years before the introduction of the current settlement, and to compare this with the annual average price for its last decade.

22. These views I in general approve, but in discussing the details of your scheme I request your careful consideration of the following observations:—

First.—Security prices, you will agree with me, ought certainly not to be taken into consideration as a reason for enhancement. I presume, therefore, that years of famines will be carefully excluded from the series on which average prices are to be computed.

Second.—The danger of regulating assessments with reference to average prices is that assessments low during a series of years of high prices may be raised on the average prices as obtained when the series is at an end and a cycle of years of low prices has set in, so that practically assessments will be in inverse ratio to prices. The excessive fluctuations of prices in India make this danger an appreciable one, as you are aware, recent experience of the Deccan settlements has shown. Still, however, there can be no doubt that there is a steady tendency in India to a rise of prices. The greater abundance and efficiency of the existing medium and the development of means of communication, which tends to bring prices in India more nearly to a level with those prevailing in the countries to which she can export her produce, are causes which must produce this effect. Where, therefore, the land is largely cultivated by its proprietors and actual rent payments are rare, the course of prices must be the principal guide, though one to be used with great caution.

But, thirdly, in tracts where land is generally let to tenants for cultivation there is the difficulty, one much insisted upon in the North-West Provinces Settlements of 1832, that where rents are much regulated by custom they, and consequently assessments also,

* His letter of 1st March 1916.

do not necessarily vary in proportion to variations of prices. Hence Sir W. Muir* recommended that assessments should be enhanced in some proportion to, not a rise in prices alone but, a general rise in the selling value of land—the mode of ascertaining which he pointed out. Thus the improvement in the village records will render easier, and where, as in Deccan, land is generally let, I am disposed to think Sir W. Muir's the safer method.

23. There is one other consideration, alluded to in paragraph 8 of your Resolution of 4th October 1911, which is undoubtedly of much importance in deciding on enhancements of assessment. I mean the revenue history of the tract or estate under review. Your scheme necessarily assumes that the initial assessment is fair, but this is not really always the case, as indeed the statement cited in the appendix to your letter sufficiently shows. However carefully a settlement may have been made, nothing but experience can show whether it is really a fair one. If a district or an estate has not proceeded during the term of the existing settlement, if cultivation has not extended, if stock has not

increased, if the people have grown poorer, if the original settlement proprietors have largely lost their proprietary right, if there has been much difficulty in realising the revenue, the Settlement Officer may be pretty sure that the amount ought not to be enhanced even though general considerations should indicate an increase.

24. If it is intended to impose an uniform percentage enhancement arrived at as the general consideration which are to guide the Settlement Officer, upon all the estates included in the settlement under revision, I am not sure that this principle is correct. On the one hand, public improvements may have specially affected particular estates; on the other hand, particular estates or tracts, especially the less fertile ones, may clearly have been assessed disproportionately high by the settlement under revision, or their general state of prosperity may not justify the imposition of the usual rate of enhancement. I would therefore desire you to consider whether the method should not be that of determining, upon the principles you advocate, the general enhancement of the tract under revision, and of distributing that enhancement over the estates comprised in it in accordance with the circumstances of each, which it is the object of the improvement in village records to enable the Settlement Officer readily to ascertain.

25. I observe that your proposals relate to Upper India only; they are, however, it appears to me, equally applicable, *mutatis mutandis*, to the systematic settlements of Madras and Bombay. A scheme already submitted that which you propose was unanimously advocated by the Government of Madras in 1853, and my predecessor in Despatch, of the last two or three years has agreed principles in all respects similar upon the Government of Bombay. I would suggest, therefore, that you should consult the Local Governments of Madras and Bombay whether the principles now approved, may not be extended to those Presidencies, with such modifications as may be required by local circumstances.

26. I entirely concur in the views expressed in the 54th paragraph of your Excellency's Despatch, that the liability of landowners, either to bear a share in local or provincial costs, or in any general taxation which it may be necessary to impose, remains altogether unaffected by the proposals now approved.

27. In your 54th and following paragraphs you state your views upon a collateral and extremely important subject,—that of the protection of tenants in its connection with the question of the principles of settlement. The policy you now propose has, you say, been received uniformly in the interests of owners as distinguished from those of tenants; but a fair and reasonable measure of protection to all tenants is, you think, a necessary condition of it; the two questions are inseparable, and unless the benefits of the new land system can be extended in some degree to the tenants, you do not care to move in the matter. The particular measures of protection to be adopted for each province must be settled after local inquiry and in consideration of local circumstances; but, speaking generally, you consider that rents should be enhanced only on the same grounds as and to some proportion to enhancement of revenue; and that tenants now unprotected by the law shall receive a certain faculty of tenure. And you ask in effect that, in accepting your proposals as to the future principles of the land revenue demand, I shall approve your views on the question of tenant right.

28. While I fully sympathize with you in your desire to make the agricultural population generally share in the greatest possible extent in the benefits which a better system of assessment is calculated to secure to the country, I could not sanction the announcement of any policy on so important and difficult a subject as tenant right for any part of the empire until the facts and proposals had been fully laid before me, with the views and opinions of the local authorities.

29. The circumstances of the agricultural community, and the laws and customs on which the relative rights of the various agricultural classes rest, vary greatly in different provinces. In some (as the North-West Provinces and the Punjab) the law has within recent years been settled on a basis generally recognized to be upon the whole satisfactory. In others, the law is now under revision (respectively altogether of the question of settlements). Elsewhere (as in Guddi) we are bound by concession, engagements, and laws, which render it necessary to proceed with the utmost caution and deliberation.

30. It is obvious, therefore, that if any change be proposed to repeal tenant right, the subject must be treated on its merits in each province.

31. I too far agree with you, that I am of opinion that the introduction of new arrangements in respect to settlement which offer special advantages to the landlord and superior holder affords a fitting opportunity for making any change which may be thought desirable in favour of the tenant; but I am unable to concur in your view that the one reform must be treated as inseparable from the other.

32. Unless, therefore, the Local Government of any particular province is of opinion that the opportunity should be taken for adopting measures of additional protection to tenants, I see no reason why so that account you should deny the introduction of the principles of assessment now approved, which are sound in themselves and will confer great benefits on the agricultural community.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord, Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient, humble servant,

EDMUND.

Revenue No. 4.

INDIA OFFICE, LONDON.

24th January 1885.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.
To—The Government of India.

I have considered in detail your predecessor's letter, Revenue No. 15, dated 15th August 1884, transmitting, with the recommendations of the Government of India, a letter from the Government of the North-West Provinces, in which Mr. A. Lyall submits his own views, together with opinions of the Board of Revenue, of several local officers, and of some of the leading landholders, upon the subject of the practical application to revenues of settlement in the North-West Provinces of the principles laid down in the letter of the Government of India, Revenue No. 14, dated 15th October 1882.

2. (A) These principles, the following were included in the original scheme submitted for my sanction; they were approved by my despatch dated 22nd March 1884; they are accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor and by the majority of the local authorities who have been consulted; and they may therefore be considered as finally decided upon:—

(1) That the policy of a permanent settlement, pure and simple, shall be abandoned.
(2) That the State shall still retain it, clove to close to the "covered increment" of the value of land in which there is a tendency in a progressive country.

(3) That a general and permanent rise in the prices of produce is one of the principal inducements and measures of this increment.

(4) That it is nevertheless desirable to modify the existing system of revision of the temporary settlements of land revenue, with the view of rendering it less arbitrary, uncertain, and troublesome to the people.

(5) That this modification should be effected at least in the following particulars:—

(a) Repeal of old regulations (survey, valuation, minute inquiries &c.) and the (b) which are considered to be impractical and burdensome to the people should be, as far as possible, dispensed with on a revision of settlement.

(6) Enhancement of assessment should be based mainly on considerations of general increase in the value of land.

(7) The assessment of an estate should not be revised merely with the view of equalising its incidence with that of the assessment of other estates.

(8) Improvements made by the landholders themselves should not be taken into account in revising assessments, but improvements made at the cost of the State should be taken into account, and also, to some extent, increases of cultivation.

I have certain portions of the original scheme, such as the proposal to frame "initial" assessments in anticipation of the expiration of current settlements, and for reducing the period of the currency of settlements, I was compelled to withhold my approval. The Lieutenant-Governor objects to them; and as the letter now under consideration does not insist upon them, it will not be necessary to refer to them further.

4. Of the principles included in the original scheme which remain to be decided on, the following are the most important. They are closely connected, but it will be convenient in this despatch to deal with them separately as far as is possible:—

(1) That enhancement of assessment shall be uniform over a province, or at least a district, and shall not arbitrarily (with some exception as regards extension of cultivation) be modified in any way, in respect of particular estates, in consideration of the actual change, either increase or decrease, which may have taken place in their rental value, during the currency of the expired settlement.

(2) That the rate which governs enhancement shall be so framed as to enable the landowner himself to forward, with approximate accuracy, what will be the enhancement upon his own estate in revision.

(3) That, especially with the object stated in the last clause, enhancement of assessment on revision shall (with some exceptions as regards extension of cultivation) be regulated solely by rise in the prices of produce, a limit, however, being fixed in the enhancement, so that (a) no rise in prices shall justify an enhancement of more than 15 per cent, (b) a small increase in prices shall not authorize any enhancement.

5. In my despatch of 22nd March 1884, I expressed the doubts which I conceived to be respecting these principles, and the present paper shows that the Lieutenant-Governor and the majority of the local authorities are opposed to them. But in the latter under acknowledgment the original views of the Government of India are still maintained. In these circumstances it is necessary for me to state, for the information of Your Excellency, the doubts of which I have arrived after careful consideration of the paper before me.

6. As regards the first point, it appears to me that the correspondence now forwarded from the North-West Provinces justifies the doubts expressed in paragraphs 20, 22, 24 of my despatch of 22nd March 1884. Practically the case stands thus. It is shown by the most experienced officers that in every district there are estates which could not bear an enhancement, or of which the assessment ought even to be reduced, on a revision, though the general rise of prices or increase of agricultural wealth might justify a considerable enhancement on the whole district. This may arise from several causes, either from actual error in the original settlement in ascertaining existing or estimating future assets, or from valuations affecting the estate during the currency of the settlement. For such facts or estates any arbitrary rate of enhancement, although it might be justifiable on an average, would manifestly be too high, and no Government could ever deliberately

his income by raising the rents of his tenants without the justification of higher prices. It is not necessary for me to insist further on this point. Your Government admit that the objection is fatal to their scheme taken alone. "We cannot," it is said in the letter under acknowledgment (paragraph 10), "avoid the conclusion that, as matters now stand, prices will prove an unsafe basis for revenue enhancement."

13. But it is argued (paragraph 11, et seq.) that would not be the case if rents, as well as revenues, were made to depend on prices. Your Government, therefore, averring in effect to their original proposals (paragraphs 32 and 43 of letter of 17th of October 1882), contemplate such a modification of the rent law of the North-West Provinces, as shall give an occupancy right to almost all tenants, and shall permit the landlords to enhance rents solely on the ground of, and in some proportion to, a rise in prices. It is urged, first, that such a measure will be precisely to the advantage of the tenants; next, that it will be to the advantage of the landlords, because it will render possible the scheme for the regulation of revenue enhancements which will, it is believed, benefit the land-
holders; finally, that the two measures ought not to be dissociated because, by the effect of the enhanced scheme the consent of the landlords to the proposals as to rent can be purchased.

14. My instructions are asked for upon these suggestions for modifying the existing rent law in the direction of a large extension of tenant right, suggestions of far greater importance than the alterations proposed in the settlement system. But I have not before me the materials for any definite decision on the subject. In my despatch of 23rd March 1883 (paragraphs 25-26) I informed your Government that I could not evince proposals of the nature of those contained in paragraphs 32 and 43 of his letter of 17th October 1882 without being fully acquainted with the facts on which they were grounded and with the views of the local authorities regarding them. This information I have not received. Paragraph 13 of your letter now under reply contains a statement of the opinion of your Government, that a revision of the rent law of the North-West Provinces is necessary, but neither in that letter nor in that of the 17th October 1882, do I find any statement of facts in support of that opinion. The Lieutenant-Governor has not referred the question for consideration to the authorities whom he consulted upon the settlement scheme, and has expressly refused leave—consulting himself to any opinion on it. Indeed, it appears from paragraphs 19 and 22 of the letter now under acknowledgment that the local Government is still prosecuting inquiries, without reference to the settlement division, into facts bearing upon the working of the present rent law.

15. Without, however, prejudging the question it may be useful that I should remind Your Excellency that about 1882, when the original settlement of the North-West Provinces was undertaken, a very high authority, Mr. Bird, recommended a policy not widely differing in principle from that which is now advocated, namely, that on the introduction of a settlement, Government should fix for its term not only the revenues but the rates at which the proprietors should be entitled to levy their rents. This proposal was originally considered by the then Governor-General, Lord W. Russell, and his reasons, at that time accepted as conclusive, are still on record for rejecting it, and for leaving it to the people (except in the case of those who were then entitled to possess occupancy rights), to determine among themselves the amount of rents. For nearly two generations, therefore, the economical system which it is now proposed to alter has prevailed, and the immense property in land which has grown up in the North-West Provinces during the past half century has been settled on it. Forty years later, in 1922, a law was enacted, after most careful inquiry and discussion, which defined the rights of the permanent cultivators as occupancy tenants, and gave them all the protection to which they were entitled to be entitled. I need scarcely observe that interference with existing rights of property must always be attended with grave inconveniences, and is justifiable only on the most clearly established necessity. There is nothing before me at present to prove that such necessity exists.

16. Finally, I am not convinced either that the particular scheme for determining the relations between landlord and tenant which is advocated by the Government of India is practicable, or that it would be accepted by the people generally without dissatisfaction. I observe in the correspondence that although some able and experienced officers are in favour of it, most of the authorities who have noticed it view it with apprehension, and the Board of Revenue (page 60 of the compilation) "cannot conceal from themselves the grave discredit which its introduction will create among the land-owning classes, and the extreme difficulty of determining the real of petty cultivators' holdings on the proposed basis" of prices. As regards the latter remark the great difficulty of ascertaining rents on this basis has been shown in connection with the pending legislation for Punjab, where it has not yet been found possible to frame a satisfactory scheme for the purpose.

17. For these reasons I am unable to approve of three of the proposals before me the feasibility of which depends upon the adoption of the suggestions relating to an extension of tenant right, and I am compelled therefore to withhold my assent from those portions of the general scheme for the amendment of the settlement system which are detailed in paragraph 4 above. I should greatly regret, however, that on this account nothing should be done to diminish the adverse effect of periodical settlements on the peasant system, and I therefore proceed to consider Mr. A. Lord's proposals.

18. These proposals appear to be brief as follows:—

(a) It is advisable to define a distinction as the amount of enhancement of the land revenue that may be demanded at all future revision of assessment of fairly developed

estates, and to abandon the scrutiny of rental assets and the system of detailed settlements in such estates.

(6) To this end the estate should be declared the unit of operation, and all estates in temporarily-settled districts where fresh survey and complete revision of records and assessments are not absolutely necessary, might be closed also.

(7) Fairly developed estates, that is, estates having a cultivated area reaching or an exceeding a certain percentage (to be determined by the Government of India) of the total gross area, and:

(8) Imperfectly developed estates, that is, estates having a cultivated area below the fixed percentage of the total gross area.

(9) In estates belonging to Class II, revision of assessment might be made on the village papers after each survey and finding as might be found necessary, and no limitation in the enhancement below the standard percentage of half-assess would be fixed.

(10) In estates belonging to Class I, the revenue might be enhanced by the assessment of a general rate (without scrutiny of rental assets in individual estates or reference to increased cultivation on general considerations, such as the rise in the selling-value of the land throughout the pargana or tract; but the amount of the enhancement should not exceed a certain fixed percentage (to be fixed by the Government of India) of the existing demand.

(11) The settlement of any estates in Class I, the holders of which might be subject to assessment by the general rule, or the existing assessment of which was known to be inequitable and oppressive, might be allowed on the method applicable to Class II estates.

(12) In both Classes the right of the State in the increased agricultural profits due to the introduction and extension of State improvements that directly increase the unproductive power of the soil would be reserved.

19. In some of the criticisms of Your Excellency's Government on this scheme (paragraphs 17-21 of the letter under acknowledgment) I concur. My principal objections to it, as a whole, are:—(1st) that it appears to carry too far the principle of uniformity of enhancement and to limit unnecessarily the revenue demand on the very estates (referred to in paragraph 7 of this Despatch) which can best bear enhancement, (2ndly) that it involves what I cannot but consider the dangerous policy of pledging Government for ever to a particular line of action.

20. On the latter point I entertain a strong opinion. Some of the principal administrative difficulties which now exist in India arise in a measure from such pledges having been given on former occasions. I consider that there is a great difference between the Government making a public declaration beforehand of what its future action shall be, and its laying down from time to time the principles which shall regulate its action. The latter is necessary for the guidance of its officers and to secure uniformity and continuity in administration, while the former would bind its hands, and the hands of its successors, when circumstances may have greatly altered. In my opinion, no hard-and-fast rules on the subject of the present discussion, should be laid down, no such pledge to posterity, and that enhancement shall not exceed 10 per cent should be given to the people. All the benefits anticipated from the scheme will accrue in due time if the new rules are promulgated simply by administrative order. When the people are that these rules are really acted on, this will give more confidence than any paper declarations. Besides, however good the scheme may be, it is certain that there will be points at which experience may enable the Government to introduce improvements, and it would be a grave mistake by making promises now, so to tie up the hands of the administration as to prevent such improvements in the process or the amendment of such laws as it so may be best adapted.

21. It is not desirable that I should attempt to lay down, for the guidance of the Local Government, rules for the revision of settlements. But I may state the general principle upon which, in my opinion, such operations should be conducted, subject, of course, to the conditions specified in paragraph 2 of this despatch.

22. All tracts which are, in a backward condition, whether whole districts or parts of districts, will, at present, in the first instance, be excluded from the operation of the scheme, because their present assessment would evidently afford no proper basis for the future assessment. These tracts must be left for regular settlement. As regards other localities, where a settlement is about to expire, a summary inquiry should be made into the condition and resources of the tract, similar to that which has been so successfully carried out by Mr. Bennett for Dinoddar (p. 237, at top of the compilation), and upon the results of this inquiry the Local Government, with the approval of the Government of India, should determine the general rate of enhancement to be applied to the tract. The factors to be taken into consideration would be general rise in agricultural prices, in actual results, and in selling value and sale-price of land, and, of course, as I have said, the assessment determined on should be such as would not unduly raise the revenue, certainly not in any case beyond 50 per cent of assessed assets. There is no secondary determination beforehand what shall constitute the unit of area, that is, the area to which the same rate of assessment will apply. This must depend upon local conditions. It might be the whole district, or, where the conditions depend upon local conditions of it. Within that area the rate of assessment, as determined by the Local Government would, as a rule, be applied by the Settlement Officer extendibly all round. But it should be in his discretion to treat special cases exceptionally. There may be tracts or groups of estates in which a rate higher than the average rate should be applied, such, for example,

we have benefited by improvements made at the expense of Government, or where there has been an unusual increase of cultivation or rise of rental. These may very probably, on the other hand, be advice in which, from over-encouragement in other cases, it may not be expedient to take the whole increase, or any part of it, or in which possibly even a reduction of the existing demand may be required. And subjecting proprietors might have the option, as proposed by Sir A. Agell, of a regular revenue.

23. A procedure such as is here drafted, if introduced with care and applied with discretion, may be expected to diminish if not altogether to remove, the evils of the present system of periodical re-settlements, whilst it would not unduly sacrifice the claims of the State to result by the increasing value of the land.

28. I deem that no trust may be lost in making suggestions to the Local Government in compliance with the decisions contained in this Congress, and a copy of it should be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor for his information.

APPENDIX F

[Referred to the answer to Question No. 48.]

Statement showing the number of Primary Schools for Boys and Girls, the number of scholars in such schools and the expenditure on such schools in British India for the years 1912-13 and 1913-14.

[illegible]

The Agency for MIHHS in some previous drafts sets the action. It is stated in paragraph 4 of the Educational Commission's published version of "Indian Education in 1914-21".

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D. D. JOHNSON

Q. D. TOTHUXIA,
Asst. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.